

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of
Fundamental Americanism

NOVEMBER, 1958

Featured in this issue:

**NATURAL LAW AND
CONSTITUENT RIGHTS**

• • •

**THE FIRST AMERICAN
THANKSGIVING**

• • •

**LT. BUFORD, C.S.A.,
WAS A WOMAN**

• • •

**HOW TO DEFEAT
RED CHINA**

• • •

**FREEDOM — EQUALITY
UNDER LAW**



THE MONTH OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRYSIDE SCENES AND OF THANKSGIVING FOR EVERYTHING

Special Feature: Racial Discrimination in the Soviet (Page 1)



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE
WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY
THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

ONE reads considerably of "racial discrimina-
tion" in the United States and other non-Communist coun-
tries. The agents of the Kremlin, ever busy in these coun-
tries agitating race against race, class against class and
religion against religion, key their propaganda to resulting
incidents. But little has ever been said of the widespread
persecution and discrimination of races and religions con-
stantly taking place behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.
Raymond Schuessler, page 1, tells the horrifying story.

HUMAN rights emanate from the rights given by
God. They have been the foundation of constitutions and
laws of organized society. When they are surrendered to
government the result is the loss of individual freedom.
Our forefathers kept in mind the God-given rights when
preparing the American Constitution. The learned jurist,
the Hon. Joseph L. Call, ably presents the subject, page 3.

THE writer of the article on page 5, Alfred N.
Cooper, describes his experiences in administering the new-
ly adopted student brain test, originated by the Federal
Department of Education and passed down with recom-
mendations to State and local schools. The new test is
called the "Aptitude Test Battery."

THE little known, but interesting story of Lt.
Buford is told by George W. Grupp on page 13. Buford
recruited an army of 236 men in Arkansas and gallantly led
Confederate troops in the battles of Bell Run, Bull Run,
Fort Donelson and Shilo. She played her part as a man, a
West Point graduate and as an army officer. She masked
her femininity with a glued-on mustache and goatee for
months, successfully emulating Joan-of-Arc, her inspira-
tion. Lt. Buford was in fact Loreta Janeta Velasquez of
New Orleans.

EFFORTS of Russia, her satellites and friends,
posing as "neutrals," to open the doors of the U. N. to Red
China are rapidly gaining ground. This year's test vote
showed again that the United States and her allies are
losing the fight to keep Red China out. Richard Whalen,
page 15, suggests that when China goes in it behooves the
U. S. A. to go out of the U. N., or surrender its principles.

THE population of United States is increasing at
a rate of one every half-minute, or five million every twenty
months. The total population as of 10:30 A.M., October
16th, was 175 million. In the last eight years there have
been 25 million more people added to our population. Much
of this is due to lax immigration policies. The theory that
more mouths to feed means more prosperity for a country
has been disproved too often. In two recessions there have
been upwards of from six million to twelve million people
on relief. Read Russell Newbold, page 19.

INFLATION has destroyed ordered Government
and impoverished the masses in many countries, subjecting
them to the whims of conniving political powers, enriching
those who with foresight stored away tangibles of high trad-
ing value to acquire property from the depressed and hun-
gry. Inflation has often been brought on by design by Gov-
ernment-spenders to level the masses, enfeebling them to
the point of surrendering their freedom to a paternalistic
Government. It can happen here, says Hoyt E. Ray, page 21.

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE SOVIET

Communists' history, blotted with inhuman acts of genocide in forging humanity into Red world puppets, hides own discriminations while spreading hate toward such in other lands

By **RAYMOND SCHUESSLER**

RUSSIA gives much lip service to many ethical principles and criticizes Western treatment of its "minority" races. It espouses valiantly the comradeship of all peoples and takes issue with the "racial discrimination" in other lands. But what of race relations in Russia? How are minority races really treated in the Soviet empire?

Here is a study compiled by the Library of Congress showing selected experiences of certain minority or nationality groups, including the Jews, which will reveal the gap that exists between precept and practice in Soviet treatment of national minorities.

In the Western mind, Russia is probably thought of as a land inhabited only by Russians. But Soviet Russia has close to 200 ethnic groups within its borders speaking 125 different languages and dialects and of 40 different religious faiths. Of the 200 million people in the U.S.S.R. only 50 per cent are really Greater Russians.

Great gestures were taken to ensure the rights of the nationalities in Russia, specifically through the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of 1917-18 which was incorporated into the Soviet Constitution and promised "equality and independence" of all peoples of Russia. The Communist document stated:

"During the period of czarism the peoples of Russia were systematically incited against one another. The results of such a policy are known: massacres and pogroms on the one hand, slavery of peoples on the other. There can be and there must be no return to this disgraceful policy of instigation. Henceforth the policy of a voluntary and honest union of the peoples of Russia must be substituted."

Andre Vyshinsky in an analysis of the equality of rights of citizens wrote:

"In the Socialist state national equality of rights is a conclusion from the general principle of proletarian internationalism which affirms the solidarity of all toilers, irrespective of race and nationality."

To the Jews who were particularly concerned for guarantees against anti-Semitism, Stalin gave the following assurances:

"National and racial chauvinism is a survival of the man-hating customs peculiar to the period of cannibalism. Anti-Semitism, as an extreme of racial chauvinism, is the most dangerous survival of cannibalism. . . . Communists as consistent internationalists, cannot help but be irreconcilable and mortal enemies of anti-Semitism."

Well, then, let's see how this "honest union of the people" has been working out.

All historical facts point to a wide range of differences between rights allegedly granted to non-Russian nationalists in the Soviet Union and the practical application of Soviet nationality policy. That the Soviet nationality policy has been harsh and often inhuman is shown by the history of over four decades of ruthless suppression of the non-Russian minorities. Genocide, massive discrimination and abuse of power have been and continue to be the chief instruments of the Soviet government in carrying out its nationality policy. In short, the Communist road to unity is paved with slavish subordination, spelling the ultimate obliteration of all its diverse races.

What makes the present Soviet constitutional structure especially discriminatory against the nationalities is the fact that the interests of the U.S.S.R. have become identified more and more solely with the interests of the Russian nation.

There is a mass of evidence to show that the Greater Russians are attempting to Russianize or exterminate the diverse peoples of its land. During the war Great Russian nationalism was purposely encouraged and up to now it has not lost momentum.

Whole masses and races have been exported or an-



Racial Discrimination in Communist Countries and Propaganda Against it in Other Countries Directed from Kremlin

ihilated. For instance, in Western Soviet Russia the Ingrian nation illustrates how the Soviets used the technique of deportation to facilitate Russification. According to Dr. Leo E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, the Ingrian nation consisting of 400,000 people of Scandinavian culture inhabiting Ingermanland, was liquidated during 1921-23.

In a discussion of this form of Soviet genocide, C. C. Gecys in the *Russian Review* of April, 1953, states:

"The transportation of entire ethnic groups beyond the Urals has increased since the end of World War II in both scope and brutality. . . . Summarizing available figures it may be stated that in Lithuania 525,000 people have been exterminated since the Soviet occupation in 1940. This is one-sixth of the population.

"The fact that the Soviet process of genocide is most intense in the Soviet Union's frontier lands with their potentially hostile population, and the systematic Soviet infiltration of them with people presumably loyal to the regime demonstrates the inhuman measures which the Soviets are willing to take, and amounts to an attempt to wipe out biologically different populations."

For instance, in the Baltic area, thousands of Russians have been colonized to take the places of Baltic peoples who were either executed or deported during the past 15 years of Soviet domination. It has been estimated that some 400,000 Russians have been settled in Lithuania alone. In the western areas of the Ukraine Russian ethnic elements reside where none existed before. Lvov is said to have been "flooded with Russians" and in the villages the "majority of the people" are Russians brought here from "distant parts of the Soviet Union and Ukrainians from the region of the Dnieper."

Russian colonization has also been extensive in the Carpathian Ukraine where hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported to the interior and replaced by Russian settlers "for the obvious purpose," according to one authority, "of enforcing the process of Russification among the Ukrainian population." One report published in 1954 declared that even such cities as Kiev and Kharkov "are being rapidly Russified." According to this report, the Ukrainian national element was being purposefully reduced to a minimum by being restricted "even more and more to the rural regions."

Other victims are the Poles, the Soviet Greeks and the Crimean Tartars. Witnesses testifying before the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression declared that 1,692,000 persons were deported from Poland during 1939-41 and that over 1,000,000 are unaccounted for.

At the time of the German advance into the Soviet Union, the Greeks were regarded as "unreliable" and many were deported, in all probability to Soviet Asia.

The cases are countless. Russia and China profess great friendship today. But in 1937 as Soviet-Japanese tensions increased in Asia, the Soviets set out to liquidate the Korean and Chinese minorities in the Soviet Far East, allegedly for "security reasons." Soviet census figures of 1939 for the Chinese populations showed a reduction from 92,000 to 29,000.

In Byelorussia purges assumed major proportions in 1933 and 1937. Prominent leaders were purged. During the postwar era further purges were carried out. It has been estimated that during the 20 year period beginning in 1921, Byelorussia lost 4,500,000 people through deportations and executions.

Purges of "nationalists" also extended into the southeastern part of Russia and the Caucasus. Witnesses testifying before the House Committee on Com-

munist Aggression estimated that 60,000 persons were executed in Georgia during the years 1921-42. After the purge of Beria in 1953 more than 3000 Georgians were "cleaned out" of the government and party according to official Soviet statements.

Perhaps the greatest cultural transformation attempted by the Soviets has taken place in Soviet central Asia. This is a formidable task for there are some 26 million Moslems in the country, many of them living in this area. But this has not deterred the butchers of Moscow. Before the cultural drive began other methods were used. Extensive purges for "nationalist deviations" were carried out. Deportations were resorted to in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Uprisings and disorders in Azerbaijan up to 1925 led to the execution or deportation of at least 100,000 Azerbaijani Turks. Mass repressions in the Caucasus in the 1930s led to the exile to Siberia or execution of some 422,000 people.

In central Asia—and where can one be deported to from Siberia?—cultural methods had to be tried. The Islamic-Turkic civilization of the region contrasts remarkably with the historic Russian-Byzantine tradition of Russia proper. And yet, the Soviets have been trying to close that gap and direct the cultural, political, ideological and economic gravitation of Soviet central Asia more closely toward Soviet Russia. To compel cultural uniformity in Soviet central Asia, the Soviets have concentrated much of their efforts in the field of linguistics.

Soviet linguistic policy in central Asia has had a dual purpose: to prevent the creation of a single Turki literary language on the assumption that such a development might give rise to a united central Asian national movement; and to promote Russian as the principal language of communication among the different groups.

The Soviets changed the Turki alphabet from Arabic to Latin and then from Latin to Russian Cyrillic; by introducing original Russian words into the native vocabularies, they decreed compulsory study of the Russian language in all schools above the elementary level and required a good knowledge of Russian for all desiring to make any kind of career. Such policies would make Russian the language of the most dynamic strata of the Moslem population and relegate Turkic to the level of a peasant dialect without any particular importance. Thus language, the link which binds any race together would be undermined.

The Soviet cultural offensive against the central Asians has extended, of course, beyond linguistics. Anti-Islamic measures instituted in 1928 and still in force have been devised to bring about the utter destruction of Islamic culture and Islamic institutions. As a result the Soviet Moslems have been far more isolated from their cultural heritage than have the Russian people or others of the more privileged national groups in the Soviet Union. The Soviet campaign against Islamic culture was accompanied by such measures as the destruction of all mosques, except for a few in the major cities, the arrest of mullahs and other religious leaders, and the impounding of the Korans and prayer books.

Among the races in Russia to be persecuted within recent years are the Jews. Many acts of genocide have been perpetrated against them by the Soviets.

At the time of Stalin's death in 1953 when anti-Zionism reached a new high in the Soviet Union with the so-called "doctor's plot," a concentration camp for 600,000 was reportedly being prepared in a remote area of Soviet Asia.

(See RACIAL — page 31)

NATURAL LAW AND CONSTITUENT RIGHTS

Constituent or natural rights stemming from injunction of the Creator form basis of ancient and modern constitutions and laws

By HON. JOSEPH L. CALL

Judge of Superior Court of Los Angeles County

STEMMING from the injunction of the Creator are certain constituent rights more generally referred to as natural rights, that have infiltrated moral relationships since the human race passed from the shadows of barbarism into the light of understanding, recognition and apperception. Such rights have shown genesis in varying emphasis in the legal, social and religious philosophy of all civilizations, and have been regarded as the source or limit of all rights; carrying the postulation that while the power of the state is recognized with authority to enhance such principles, it can never impoverish or destroy them. Aristotle (384-332 B.C.), the great Greek philosopher, in his three moral treatises constantly asserted the fundamental doctrine that happiness is activity of the soul according to virtue, arising from morality and the science of the divine. He persistently affirms the supremacy of God-given law over statutory law as law "which is in accordance with nature and immutable."

The Stoics who advocated the doctrine of Natural Law crystallized the theorem in a general epitome that true goodness lies in the knowledge of nature and is obtained by the exercise of reason. That the end of action is, therefore, a harmonious life "according to nature." This carries the recognition of natural law and reason as equivalents and the deducement follows that such law, or reason, must be superior to any other law.

However, this strict conception did not achieve its crowning triumph until it was brought to Rome where the grave earnestness of the national character could appreciate its doctrine, and where for two centuries or more it was the creed, if not the philosophy, of all the best of the Romans. It was this philosophy that was advocated and encouraged by its great student, Cicero (106-43 B.C.), who recreated and represented to the Romans in legal form the Stoic conception of Supreme or Natural Law and studiously affirmed its parallelism to reason and idealism. Thus was Stoicism so activated as to wield great influence upon the ancient world at some of the busiest and most important times in all history.

These principles during the Middle Ages came to be regarded through the introduction of theologian philosophy, as divine justice and as such "Supreme Law." Natural law became personified with "God's Law" and not to be impugned nor vitiated by human statutes. Dunning tells us that "Sovereigns" and secular authority were bound by these limitations, and that the fundamental principles implanted by God became the basis for liberty and private property and he further points out that the great Spanish jurist, Saurez, found civil authority absolutely limited by the laws of God and nature.

To Alberceus Gentilis (1557-1611) and Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) Natural Law is that part of Divine Law "which follows from the essential nature of man" and it is further reasoned by Grotius that it is therefore unalterable, even by God Himself, as the truths of mathematics.

Thus it was that there had become current the conception of "a state of nature" in which individuals or single families lived side by side under none other than those "natural" laws which prohibited mutual injury and interference in the free use of the goods of the earth common to all, and upheld parental authority, fidelity of wives, and the observance of compacts freely made. This conception in principle was advocated by Hobbes (1588-1679) though much more rigidly and supplied the starting point for independent and ethereal philosophy in England, and Cumberland (1631-1718), is noteworthy as having been the first to lay down that "regard for the common good of all" is the supreme rule of morality or law of nature, and he may fairly be called the precursor of later utilitarianism.

The clearness, however, lacking in Cumberland is fully expounded by Locke (1632-1704) one of the most celebrated and influential English philosophers, writers and thinkers of modern times, who, while accepting basically the conception of the law of nature as expounded by Grotius and Pufendorf, and more remotely from the Stoics and the Roman Jurists, clearly concludes the law of nature to be "a determining body of rules for the conduct of men in their natural condition" and in this *the right to life, liberty and property are firmly embodied*.

It was through the basic influence of Locke and strongly sustained by Harrington (1611-1677), and Blackstone (1723-1780), that the doctrine of Natural Law infiltrated the heart and soul of the people of the Colonies. The acceptance by them of the natural rights theory consequently became the cornerstone of their principles in their contentions with England. In the Colonies outstanding patriots asserted these doc-



Thomas Jefferson, Devotee of National Philosophy and Rights

trines throughout the land. George Mason (1725-1792), argued in Virginia before the court, "The laws of nature are the laws of God, whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth. A legislator must not obstruct our obedience to Him from whose punishment they cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict His laws we are in conscience to disobey." John Adams (1735-1826), persistently propounded the doctrine, both in speech and by screed; James Wilson by lectures; and Patrick Henry in the Continental Congress, are but a few of the outspoken patriots and civic leaders who advocated and preached the doctrine that natural rights were indestructible rights, and not false refinements.

The most outstanding exponent, however, in the Colonies of the doctrine of Natural Laws was Thomas Jefferson, the master individualist, and it was to Jefferson that was assigned the vast responsibility of preparing the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was a deep student, a successful lawyer and law giver, and statesman. A devotee of natural philosophy and rights, he was a firm believer in the rights of the individual, and that government should conform to the rights of society rather than society to the arbitrary mandates of government. He was an exponent of self-government which he held to flow from Natural Law, contending also that natural rights can only exist under a doctrine of free society operating under self-government. Jefferson's ultimate conclusions of Natural Law might be epitomized as absolute belief in the supreme sovereignty of the people, the common rights of man, the limitation of governmental power and individualism.

So it was that Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence transmuted liberty, and the creative rights of man into a conviction that was rebellious in all respects to all former governmental principles when he wrote into the Declaration of Independence that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; . . ." From this emphatic affirmation it is manifest that the chief ordination and obligation of the state is to shield and protect the natural rights of the individual to life, liberty and property.

Thus, though unintentionally, but nevertheless positively, Jefferson enshrined himself as the greatest exponent of natural rights or law ever known in this country. From Jefferson's declaration it can be seen that the doctrine of Natural Law was the forerunner of all of our ensuing constitutional system because those basic principles, *if adhered to*, could never be subject to subsequent legislative nullification.

Abraham Lincoln stressed the permanency and the trenchant necessity of these Natural Law principles as exemplified and vivified through the written charter, and with glowing tribute to Jefferson, says, "All honor to Jefferson—to the man, who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence—, had the coolness, —and sagacity to introduce into a nearly revolutionary document an abstract truth applicable to all men at all times, and so to embalm it for that day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyrannies and oppression."

These principles have resulted in giving us a written Constitution based on a prohibition of Governmental power. Because the Government cannot give to the people powers and rights that already belong to them,



The Capitol, Williamsburg, Va., Scene of Patrick Henry's "Liberty Speech"

the Constitution is filled with such phrases as "Congress shall make no law . . ." ". . . the right of the people . . . shall not be violated . . ." Such rights of the people include freedom of worship—free speech and press—right to assembly—sanctity of person and home—trial by jury—the right to life, liberty and property and the private ownership of property.

These are doctrines of Natural Rights and are all doctrines of morals. That is why being based on right they attest to right. However, the philosophy that moral rights exist in man as *inherent rights of birth* is being *rejected* by a false perception that treats with contempt the doctrine of natural rights or law and inaugurates a new epoch in this country in political science. Such philosophy creates a bankruptcy of the soul and asks that the human character be transferred to the government, advocating, in fact, that the government assume the prerogatives of the spiritual side of man. It contends that doctrines of morality or natural rights and doctrines of legality are one and the same thing. Hence they reason that anything that by law is made legal is therefore made moral. Such a premise is, of course, diabolical in itself, because crimes that are revolting and accursed can never be morally justified although permitted and sanctioned by law, any more than can doctrines of virtue and high principle be negated and destroyed because declared unlawful by statute.

Such eroding away of human morals is the result of a pragmatic, positivist and totalitarian philosophy. Its goal is the possession by the state of the *soul and mind of man*. This philosophy seeks to subordinate man to a supreme authority or will which it particularizes as the State; and that as he serves this higher force of the State and conforms to it that he then becomes free. This is also the Communist view of liberty and envisions man as made for the State rather than the State for man. Such philosophy also propounds the doctrine of expediency, which is that the State is entitled to use all force and coercion necessary to effectuate the decrees of the government and with this it proposes to control the individual from birth to death, rather than the individual controlling the government. As a corollary to these doctrines

(See NATURAL — page 31)

ARE APTITUDE TESTS RELIABLE?

Might not aptitude tests, were they skillfully misdirected, be used as an opening move to regiment our future citizens?

By **ALFRED M. COOPER**

PARENTS throughout America are hearing much of vocational "aptitude tests," such as those now being administered by Governmental employees to their children, usually in their senior year at high school.

These tests are primarily designed to determine which students shall continue their education at college. Secondly, they are of interest to industrial employment managers, as indicating the type of skills the student possesses. It is therefore important that every parent should know how such tests are prepared and administered.

Recently I had opportunity to administer the most commonly used of these tests (the GATB, or General Aptitude Test Battery) to the high school seniors in my area. This test is prepared by the U. S. Employment Service, and is thereafter administered within each of the 48 States. As personnel officer I had long wondered whether these tests were truly indicative and reliable, and was glad to be able thus to study their administration at first hand. My experiences were most enlightening, and being typical, should interest both parents and industrial employers.

My first concern was whether or not these vocational tests could be used to indoctrinate or regiment our high school students. I found nothing in the tests designed to influence any student's political thinking; *there was, however, evidence of intent to regiment, and I discovered that plans call for much greater efforts in this direction in the future.*

I found also that these vocational aptitude tests were bringing to light evidences of unbelievably poor teaching in some of our grade schools and high schools—a by-product which I am sure was not foreseen by our Federal test-makers. I also discovered that there existed such a wide variation in methods of administering these tests in different schools and areas, that their results should *never* be considered conclusive, either by our school authorities or by industrial employers.

Here is the picture:

There are 12 sections to the standard GATB, among which are tests of the subject's ability to do simple arithmetic problems, to identify drawings of objects that are exactly identical, to determine which of a group of words are the same or opposite in meaning, et cetera. Thereafter the subjects are required to demonstrate their manual dexterity on specially-contrived peg-boards and rivet-and-washer boards. The entire GATB requires the best part of a school-day to administer, and of course all tests are made in terms of minutes or seconds on a stop-watch.

Several times I was asked to *read aloud* to the seniors certain instructions pertaining to the tests, whereas the standard procedure is that of requesting the students to *read the preliminary directions to themselves*. The high school counselors who made this request stated, as a matter of course, that certain stu-

dents in those graduating classes simply could not read.

Again, the local GATB test administrator is cautioned by the U.S.E.S. that it is impossible for the testing team to *teach* how to solve simple problems in addition, multiplication, and division, all of which are, of course, a part of every test—that if any of the students simply cannot solve such problems, they must of necessity leave these spaces blank on the answer sheet. *And I found far too many spaces left completely blank.*

It is unbelievable that any student can be graduated from high school, or even from grade school, who cannot read simple printed English, or who has no idea how to go about subtracting $1\frac{1}{2}$ from $3\frac{1}{2}$!

Of course this situation applies only to a minority of the students (most of the 18-year-old youngsters I have tested are smart, well-behaved kids) but the test results definitely reflect on our system of teaching. I was careful to talk later with those students who could neither read nor cipher, and found these to be American-born, and in no sense mental defectives. But I was assured by their teachers that such illiterates would nevertheless *graduate with their class* in 1958. And high school curriculums remain unchanged in my State.

As to dependence on test results, I found that a given aptitude test may be administered properly, or it may be administered carelessly. Thus the U. S. Employment Service experts insist that all test directions, and indeed the entire administration of each section

COMING FEATURES

Soon To Appear In National Republic

They Found The Christ Child

* * *

Colorado — The Centennial State

* * *

Glory Leads But To The Grave

* * *

For Christmas — An Empire

* * *

First Vessel From Chicago To Liverpool

* * *

Can America Go Socialist?

And many other inspiring, enlightening features

of the test, must be *read verbatim* from the official manual—never extemporized or ad libbed.

This is excellent advice, since any other procedure may well make tests with comparable groups show widely variable results in the scoring. Unfortunately, test administrators vary markedly in native ability: some fail to control their groups, some are inclined to play favorites with certain of those tested, others depart widely from the standard procedure. Any such deviation will, of course, be reflected seriously in the reliability of the test scores.

This fault is inherent in any program which originates in Washington, fans out to the 48 States, and thereafter must be administered at the local level. My observation leads me to believe that far too much reliance is placed upon the results of aptitude tests that may not have been properly administered.

Whenever I study the aptitude test score of a boy who hasn't done too well, I think of a line I heard some time ago in a popular movie. It concerned the admonition of a mother to her 15-year-old daughter, and went something like this: "Mary, I do wish you wouldn't see so much of that boy Tom. Everybody in this town knows Tom Edison is just a harebrained flibbertigibbet!"

You sometimes wonder, when you are administering an aptitude test to high school kids, whether the ultimate potentialities of an Edison or Lincoln could possibly have been measured by such means. The tests I have been giving would have fully demonstrated that the young Edison was well qualified for his job as "news butch" on a passenger train, while the youthful Lincoln would have proved that he had all the makings of a journeyman railsplitter. Fortunately, no one ever attempted to convince these lads that their aptitudes were limited only to these pursuits.

As of now, most aptitude testing is given to our high school seniors, and occasionally to juniors. However, *pressure is being exerted to begin such testing as early as the sixth grade, with a view to slanting the student's education thereafter toward either professional or trade training.*

This, of course, is both unfair and unwise. A child in the sixth grade may thus demonstrate genuine aptitude for skill in the manipulation of tools and thereafter be ticketed for trade training. But this same student, a few years later, may demonstrate equally strong aptitude for training as a surgeon—a calling in which such skills are also essential.

Aptitude tests in sixth grade should *never* be used as an excuse for limiting educational opportunity to any American boy or girl. As to "intelligence" tests (such as I.Q. tests that might thereafter be utilized to separate future artisans from future professional workers), a child at age 12 is just entering adolescence, and any parent will testify that the boy or girl of that age may well appear altogether flighty and unintelligent, yet a few years later may demonstrate remarkable powers of concentration and perception.

Aptitude tests, properly administered, may in themselves be of no harm *provided they are not intended as part of a grandiose scheme of socialization designed to control the destiny of all Americans, from age 12 to age 90.* I have said that the Federal GATB vocational test is in no degree slanted toward indoctrination. Even so, if such quizzes are to be employed by test-happy theorists as the precursor for Governmental control of our schools, Governmental job counseling (including determination of a student's eligibility for college entrance), Governmental job placement, Governmental unemployment and disability insurance, and even the granting of Governmental old-age pen-

sions, then it can become deadly harmful to the extent that it regiments our children, our industrial workers, and even industrial management itself. Fortunately, only a minority of Governmental test-makers today plan that these shall be utilized as an opening wedge to a comprehensive program of state socialism.

Obviously the legitimate purpose of aptitude testing should be identical with that of all services offered to schools and industrial management, whether of Governmental or private origin—that is, the intent must be to advise, to cooperate, to assist—never to coerce, to direct, or to dictate.

We can use a lot of the former type of helpful Governmental service, both in our schools and in our industries. We probably already have in effect about as many of the latter type of Federal directives as any industrial democracy can absorb and continue to endure as a democracy.

Confuse, Divide, Conquer!

Moscow's plan to confuse, divide and conquer appears to be gaining worldwide momentum. The same plan could be used against the Communists, but many leaders of the non-Communist powers apparently do not understand the Red technique or know how to initiate them against the Reds. At least little if anything constructive is being done to stop the Red march. The only suggestions so far offered are more and more "conferences," followed by compromises.

"It is our duty to inculcate in the minds of all nations the theory of international friendship, pacifism and disarmament, encouraging resistance to military appropriations and training, at the same time, however, never for one moment relaxing our efforts in the upbuilding of our own military establishment," admonished Rykov, President of Council Commissars.

Russia is demanding neutrality or non-resistance of strategically located non-Communist countries. She is staging sensational scares and threatening incidents in advance of conferences with non-Communist countries on the question of outlawing "sneak attacks," "nuclear testing" and "disarmament." She is demanding recognition of Russia's and Red China's "status quo," meaning universal acceptance as legal and honorable, their aggression and enslavement of half the world's population since prior to World War I. Stalin said: "The object of the Communists is to exploit all and any conflicting interests among capitalists and governments with the view to the disintegration of capitalism."

At the conclusion of the Russian-German pact in 1939 which set off World War II, Russia's outstanding leader stated: "We stand to gain by the outbreak of war between Germany and the Allied Powers, England, France, etc. It is essential for us that this war should last as long as possible in order that both sides may exhaust themselves. We must intensify Communist propaganda for the moment when the war will come to an end." Russia instigated this war and benefited by that war which it helped set off. It gained all of eastern Europe and footholds in the Far and Near East, and China and North Korea.

In 1949 Manuilsky, speaking at the Lenin School of Political Warfare, emphatically stated that within a few years "to win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by *launching the most spectacular peace movement on record.* The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be our friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

THE FIRST AMERICAN THANKSGIVING

Pilgrims were grateful for the opportunity to worship in perfect freedom — and for ability to make their living through their own efforts

By EARLE W. GAGE

“OUR harvest being gotten in, our Governour sent foure men on fowling, that we might after a more speciall manner rejoyce together, after we had gathered the fruit of our labours; they foure in one day killed as much fowls, as with a little help beside, served the company almost a weake, at which time amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest King, Massasoyt, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deers, which they brought to the Plantation and bestowed on our Governour, and upon the Captain (Standish) and others. And although it be not always so plentiful, yet by the goodness of God, we are so farre from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plentie.”

Thus it was that Edward Winslow, one of the Pilgrim Colony, in November, 1621, described in a letter to an English friend, the first American Thanksgiving festival, celebrated by the little band of brave men and women on the bleak shores of New England.

Whether the Pilgrims of old Plymouth brought their belief of thanksgiving to the new world as a result of irrepressible memories of the old-time English Harvest Home, or because of the Dutch festival held in October, that they had witnessed the ten years they had resided in Leyden, they were always ready and eager to give general thanks for whatever blessings befell them.

After four terrible months journeying over the seemingly endless sea, they sighted the shores of Cape Cod and sent their gratitude to heaven, though their food-stuffs were alarmingly low and December gave no hope of replenished larders.

Alone on a forbidding shore with winter upon them, the brave hundred who had come over on the Mayflower set about making the best of a bad situation. William Bradford, the first governor of Plymouth Colony, described the attitude of the Pilgrims on this historical day, just prior to Christmas 1620:

“Being thus arrived in good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed ye God of Heaven, Who has brought them over ye vast & furious ocean, and delivered them from all ye perils & meseries thereof, again to set their feete on ye firme and stable earth, their proper element . . . They had now no friends to wellcome them, nor inns to entertain or refresh their weatherbeaten bodys, no houses or much less townes to repaire to, to seek for succourse. It is recorded in Scripture as a mercie to ye apostle & his shipracked company, that the barbarians showed them no small kindness in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians, when they mette with them were readier to fill their side full of arrows than otherwise. . . . Neither could they, as it were, goe up ye top of Pisegah to view from their wilderness a more goodly countrie to fed their hopes; for which way soever they turned their eye (save upward to ye Heavens) they could have little solace or content in respect to any outward objects.”

Ere the ten months passed until the following Octo-

ber, and their first harvest from the “unwilling soil,” the Pilgrims more than once thought that the end had come to their little colony. The winter proved to be a bitter disappointment in New Canaan, to reach which they had endured greatly. They huddled aboard the Mayflower in a vain effort to keep warm, and each morning of fair weather the men of the company set forth to prepare a place of living on the plot of land near the shore.

Illness laid a heavy toll on the wayfarers — at one time all save six were incapacitated — and the first task of the men was to build a common house on shore to which might be transferred those who were desperately ill. Also, the builders put up two rows of tiny dwellings — little log huts — facing each other across the “first street in America,” up which we may today walk, as we travel from Plymouth Rock to the center of the town, and picture the stirring scenes of more than three centuries ago. Into these crude habitations moved the pioneers about the end of March, 1621.

In April, the little schooner sailed away, and the Pilgrims started to clear the land and plant their crops. But the toil and hardship and undernourishment had decreased their numbers to an alarming degree. Nearly half their number had died and were buried on the bluff overlooking the landing, just to the back of the present site of Plymouth Rock Monument.

Tilling the soil was a new task to most of the survivors. Barley and peas they had brought and some of the men had corn to plant. Altogether, they had enough seed to plant some twenty acres of corn and six acres of barley and peas. It is safe to say that no crop in America was ever watched with greater anxiety than this one. While the Pilgrims hoped that a ship might arrive from the Old Country with provisions, they could not count on such help. When the Indian corn was above ground it doubtless aroused no end of curiosity and speculation, for they had never seen its like. And in the matter of caring for the crop the red men, with whom they had established friendly rela-



Pilgrims Offer Thanks to God Aboard Mayflower, for Safe Journey to New Land — America

tions, gave invaluable service. Indeed, the Pilgrims found to their amazement, that these "savage barbarians" were not waiting "to fill their side with arrows," but were willing to help them in their farming and general food and housing problems.

Soon after planting time, all the food brought over in the Mayflower was exhausted, and the first harvest many weeks away. One day Governor Bradford awoke to the fact that there remained but one pint of corn in all the settlement. A sorry outlook was this, and well might they exclaim, like the disciples of old: "What is that among so many?" Little enough, truly, since the days of miracles were supposed to be past.

From the seven little log huts lining Leyden Street, the people were summoned together, and the slender provision impartially divided among them, five kernels being the share of each man, woman and child. With what sad hearts they must have eaten this frugal meal, knowing not where a bit was to come from on the morrow. Nor did it come; and four months passed away before they again tasted either corn or bread, being forced to survive on shellfish, berries, groundnuts, acorns, and other edibles the wilds afforded.

It is easy to imagine how eagerly the Pilgrims watched the ripening of the crops. At length, in due season, they were gathered in, an ancient report telling that "the corn yielded well and the barley was indifferently good, but the peas were a failure, owing to the drought and late sowing."

The world was good, after all, as Governor Bradford inscribed his account: "They now go gather in ye small harvest they had, and fit up their houses and dwellings against the long winter, being all well recovered in health and strength, and had all things in good plantie; for as some were employed in affairs abroad, and others were exercised in fishing, about codd & bass & other fish, of which they tooke good store, of which every family had their portion."

Governor Bradford, as head of government, proclaimed a three-day celebration of Thanksgiving. Furthermore, as a token of the Pilgrims' appreciation of the Indians' friendship and assistance and to cement the bonds of peace between them and the white settlers, it was decided that Chief Massasoit and his tribesmen should be bidden to the festivities.

Now the colony comprised fifty-five Englishmen, one-third of whom were women and children. The Pilgrim cooks undertook to provide meals not alone for their own company, but also for some one hundred invited Indians. No people so loved to pay tribute to unseen Powers as these Indians, and the first Thanksgiving started off in a spirit of friendship that was later to characterize each following holiday.

There were notable cooks among the Pilgrim women. Living in the wilderness for the first time, of necessity many ingenious schemes were resorted to in preparing the first Thanksgiving dinner. The squaw from the Indian encampment taught the women how to cook and roast wild turkey, and to make as excellent a dish as from the pampered fowl of England. The women learned that beechnuts made as good dressing as the far-famed Spanish chestnuts; that venison made as luscious pastries as its aristocratic relatives in the ancient forests of the Old World; that clam and oyster shells, when cleaned and polished, made pretty substitutes for plates and saucers, and that they lent themselves nicely to other uses, since there would be no danger of mishaps in a transfer to dishes.

Among the Pilgrim housewives noted for their achievements in cookery, none was so widely famed as was Priscilla Molines. She was a culinary wizard. John Alden, to whom she was married, was most proud



*To Quickly Improvised Church Go Pilgrims To Thank God
For All Their Bounties*

that his wife should be selected to superintend the cooking and serving of the first Thanksgiving dinner.

All the housewives of the colony were represented, names of honor to characters in American history. There was sweet, frail Katherine Carver, eagerly looking forward to the day of her death, because all she loved had gone before her, yet cheerfully giving what encouragement she could during the days of her waiting to those who battled to realize their ideal in the unfriendly world. And Mrs. Brewster, the beloved wife of the elder, herself frail and fading away in the hardships of the new life, but still taking a mother's place to the young girls who were orphaned in the first terrible winter and whom she had taken as her own.

For three days the feast continued, but in the little town of Plymouth, the excitement lasted much longer, for there had been all the delightful bustle of preparation, and now there was the equally delightful pleasure of talking it all over during the leisurely hours. Governor Bradford, aristocrat, refined in mind, but sad, was leader of the colony and arranged a friendly treaty with the Indians.

Although Thanksgiving is distinctively American, its origin may be traced back to the dim past, to the land of the Canaanites, from whom the children of Israel copied many of their customs. The Book of Judges contains the following: "And they went out into the fields, and gathered their vineyards, and trode the grapes, and made merry, and went into the house of their God, and did eat and drink."

Among the Hebrews, vintage or harvest celebrations appeared with the reaping of the barley (Passover) and the wheat (Pentecost), and the gathering of the fruits of the vine (Tabernacles). Thus the Thanksgiving which the Pilgrims instituted in the New World was only a natural religious ceremony of giving up thanks for blessings received.

"The completed circle of summer and winter, seed-time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which a religious people celebrates with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the divine favor for all the good gifts of life and health and peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation."

—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

Secret Red Agents Active in U.S.A.

The Army's Chief of Research and Development, Lieut. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, placed the Red espionage menace squarely before the American people when he recently declared that the United States is infested with Soviet spies. He told a news conference, "We are a country that's highly penetrated," and expressed the belief that the Soviet Union had achieved much of its present scientific progress as the result of espionage.

His remarks coincided with a statement also made recently by officials of the Atomic Energy Commission who have expressed concern about the accuracy of Soviet announcements dealing with U. S. nuclear tests. Joining with officials at the Pentagon, members of the Commission have not concealed their concern over possible leaks in our security system dealing with our nuclear program.

In pinpointing with uncanny accuracy the timing of our nuclear explosions, the Russians have indicated that they have a detection system that is virtually foolproof. American officials, however, declared this as contrary to fact. They claim that the Russians could not possibly have detected all the tests which they correctly announced.

The United States monitoring system, which has indicated many Soviet tests not made public by Moscow, was not able to detect all of our own nuclear explosions during Operation Hardtack in the Pacific proving grounds earlier this year.

On August 23 the Soviet Union announced that the United States had detonated a total of 32 nuclear devices in the Pacific tests instead of the 14 announced by this country. Actually the Soviet figure was almost correct. The Soviets announced the time and the date of these explosions and experts declare that it would have been impossible for the Soviet observation stations to have detected all 32 explosions with this accuracy. Some of the tests made in the Pacific were at very high altitude; others were under water, still others were extremely small with radio activity reduced to the minimum.

Red Espionage In Full Force

Gen. Trudeau said that the Russians have been greatly aided from "our manuals, visits to our factory, through subversion and other means."

Emphasizing that Soviet espionage is "still going on" at full force, the General declared that Soviet agents "are not all wearing the badges of the Communist Party."

Russia's ace spy who is serving a 30-year sentence for espionage has won the right of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. He is Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel



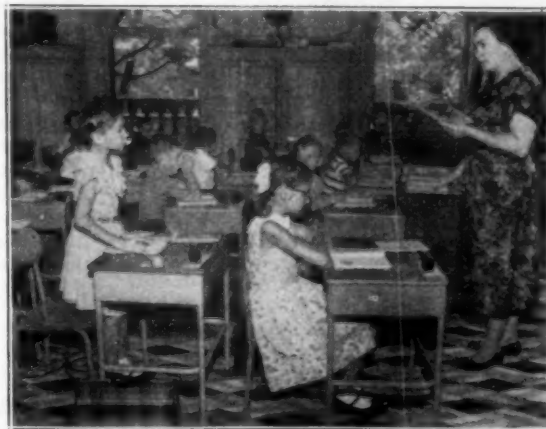
Russia's Segregated Youth at Playground in Washington, D. C. Red Diplomat's Segregated Youth from American Races, Culture and Ideologies

who was convicted last year of conspiracy to obtain U. S. defense secrets for the Soviet Union.

Abel entered the United States in 1946 by illegal means and located in New York City, posing as an artist-photographer. Originally arrested for deportation by agents of the Immigration Service, the F.B.I. agents swiftly moved in and took Abel into custody for espionage.

Abel's activity would have made a best-seller as a cloak and dagger storybook. Government agents found him using all sorts of devices including microfilm and cleverly constructed containers in his plot to get information to the Reds. One account is that he erred when he paid his newsboy with a handful of coins from his pocket, one coin proving to have been hollowed out. This incident reportedly put G-men on his trail. After his arrest for illegal entry, the F.B.I. raided his studios and confiscated many tools of his espionage art.

Abel's appeal is based on his contention that his constitutional rights had been violated. The Supreme Court has agreed to rule on two phases of his petition. One phase involves his contention that the FBI had no authority to enter his premises without a warrant after he had been arrested on an administrative war-



Inside One of the Red School Rooms in Washington, D. C., Where Children of Diplomatic Staff are Taught Communism

rant obtained by Immigration authorities. He claims since he was not originally arrested for a crime, the search and seizure by the F.B.I. violated his Constitutional rights. His second claim is that articles seized by the F.B.I. could not properly be introduced at his trial since they were obtained without a search warrant.

Abel, who is presently imprisoned in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, illegally entered the United States by way of Canada in 1948. He is rated as the highest Russian spy ever captured in the United States.

When convicted of conspiracy to transmit national defense information to Moscow, Abel escaped the death penalty. He was also convicted of failure to register as a foreign agent.

Five Hundred Million Dollar Brainwash

Over half a billion dollars worth of Soviet propaganda has been dumped into non-Communist countries during the last year, according to George V. Allen, Director of the U. S. Information Agency. He added that "This is a conservative estimate, not counting the \$100 million or so expended just to jam Free World broadcasts."

He termed last year's efforts of the Reds as "the greatest propaganda effort history has ever known," declaring that it represented a 20% increase over 1956.

The United States received its full share of this propaganda and this is emphasized in a recently published report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

This progressively increasing flood of Communist propaganda stemming both from abroad and from domestic sources received committee attention in a number of hearings designed to develop factual material on which to base legislative recommendations to stem the tide of this phase of Communist cold war. Testimony was received by the committee from various sections of the country to the effect that notwithstanding the registration and labeling provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act the international Communist apparatus is directing huge quantities of subtly designed Communist propaganda to all segments of our society for the purpose of undermining our resistance, and propagating the basic foreign policy of the Soviet Empire in its drive for world domination.

A new technique used by the Soviet apparatus for avoiding the labeling requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act was revealed in the form of the devious tactic of channeling Communist propaganda into the United States through non-Communist countries. The emphasis placed by the Kremlin-controlled international Communist-propaganda on student and youth groups in the United States and throughout the free world was given particular attention by the committee. Two of the principal Communist conduits for capturing the minds of youth were revealed to be the International Union of Students, founded in 1946, with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which has branches in most countries; and the World Federation of Democratic Youth which claims over 85 million members in 97 countries of the world.

Thirty Million in Moscow's Fifth Column

We are losing our domestic fight against Communism in the opinion of Richard Arens, staff director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Addressing a group in New York he said we are not



United States Sends Forty American Youths to Moscow to Integrate with Russians in Communist Schools for a Year

only losing the war domestically, but also internationally "at an alarming rate."

He said, "Those who say that the Communist Party in this country is shattered, ineffective and dying are uninformed or have a deadly ax to grind."

Thirteen million fifth column agents "with a zeal unmatched since the days of the Christian martyrs" are busy in behalf of world Communism, Mr. Arens said. "Of eighty-six nations ours is the only one that stands in the way of complete domination by the Communists," he added.

Christmas vs. Anti-Christmas

From New York City to Los Angeles, throughout the entire United States, signs are up in stores everywhere reminding us there are "only . . . shopping days before Christmas." Christmas greeting cards are on display, shop windows are giving way to items customarily purchased as gifts. Even old Santa has already made his appearance in stores in several major cities. The Christmas spirit is rapidly seeping into the hearts of millions of Christians throughout the world.

But the opposite is true in many parts of the world and in an increasing epidemic within our own country. From Moscow and Peiping, throughout the Iron and

(See ENEMY — Page 23)



U. S. Port Authority Seizes Cache of Guns and Ammunition In Florida Intended for Shipment to Cuban Outlaws in Civil Warfare

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

THANKSGIVING —FOR WHAT?

AS THANKSGIVING Day looms on the horizon, there are, unfortunately, too many Americans who are taking the attitude that, in a world so tormented by potential catastrophes of war and dissension among groups both without and within our country, we have little if anything for which to be thankful. Others—those who bend way to the left in order not to offend any vehemently vocal minority—seem to feel that, if we express our gratitude to God in a Thanksgiving observance, we will be giving the impression that we are smug and self-centered.

There were, unquestionably, some doubting Thomases at the First Thanksgiving, which our writer, Mr. Gage, describes in this issue. These men dwelt, however, on the hardships of the voyage, the apparent barrenness of the new land, the menace of the Indians, the long months that must elapse before a ship came from Europe with supplies and news. They could see nothing ahead but misfortune.

But the greater number of the Pilgrims were men and women of a stronger faith. They had begun their Compact with the words "In the Name of God, Amen." They had determination—and were willing to work. And they were thankful for the results of their hardships. Their idea of security was what they could shape for themselves, not a security dependent upon a dole from the earnings of others.

What have we to be thankful for today? We have been in an oasis of peace in a conflict-dreading world. Our shores have not been invaded—we have had work—and the number of unemployed has decreased. We have bountiful harvests. We have plentiful shelter. We have had the opportunity to prepare—not only physically, but mentally and spiritually, for whatever the future may hold for us. If we have not utilized this time of peace and plenty to the best advantage, it is our fault and ours alone.

In fact, we have much to be thankful for in the past and in the present. As for the future, what it holds for us will depend—as it did for the men and women from the Mayflower at the First Thanksgiving—on what we ourselves do with our abilities.



STRATEGIC ALASKA

"ALASKA is the most central place in the world for aircraft. That is true either of Europe, Asia or North America, for in the future, I think, whoever holds Alaska will hold the world, and I think it is the most important strategic place in the world."

General Billy Mitchell made that statement before a Committee of the Congress of the United States in 1935. The emphasis placed on American military development in Alaska confirms the belief of our top-level defense leadership in the soundness of General Mitchell's estimate, made at a time when the "polar" concept of air attack or defense against air attack had yet to become a design on a military map.

Ten years after General Mitchell's prophetic state-

ment, General H. H. Arnold stated that the strategic center of a future war would be in the area of the North Pole.

The modern truth about the Arctic is that it is an ice-locked Mediterranean Sea. Soviet Russia controls one shore, from the tip of Siberia to the port of Petsamo on the Russo-Finnish border, the opposite shore is that of Alaska, Canada and Greenland.

The small area of the Polar Mediterranean and the large area of the northern continents surrounding it acquire transcendent importance in the new Air Age. A great circle route is the shortest distance between any two points on the globe. The great circle routes from the United States to the Far East pass over the Arctic.

The shortest route from Chicago to Chungking is over the north pole. It is shorter from Panama to Singapore by way of the Arctic than westward across the Pacific.

Ninety per cent of the people of the world live North of the Equator. New York, Philadelphia, Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Tokio and Peiping are nearer the Arctic Circle than to the Equator. Northern Great Circle Routes represent their shortest routes as the newer planes supported by adequate ground navigational aide come into being.

A rocket bomb of the IBM type, on the way to Seattle from Paris or on the way to New York from Tientsin would cross the Arctic.

Strategic bombing between North America and Europe or Asia must be thought of in terms of Arctic trajectory. And Arctic flying—from pilots to ground meteorological and logistic support—is based on the experience of men, and their testing of machines, to meet the challenge of sub-zero conditions, the effects of polar magnetic deviations on navigational corrections, the charting and understanding of ice-ground terrain.

Alaska is the great American base for the Arctic. The 49th State is now our most important defense outpost. No longer a territory to be governed, but a state with all of the advantages of statehood, she has also assumed perhaps a greater responsibility for the safety of the United States than any other. But being so situated, Alaska also knows the dangers.



PERTINENT QUESTIONS

THE Attorney-General of the United States recently made the suggestion that, in order to strengthen the International Court of Justice of the United Nations, the United States should grant to the Court the right to determine what constitutes an international and what a domestic matter. At the time of the United States acceptance of the jurisdiction of the World Court in 1946, we retained the sole right to judge what is international and what is domestic, insofar as our own interests are concerned. It is that right that Mr. Rogers now proposes we cede to the International Court.

If the suggestion is considered solely in the light of improving the efficiency of the Court, it sounds plausible to some, but there are some important questions we would like to pose.

What assurance would we have that a decision would not be handed down that would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States?

Would the Covenant of the United Nations and its agreements between nations take precedence over our Constitution?

Would the International Court—in deciding for example, that immigration was an International matter—overrule acts of our own Congress and decisions of our U. S. Supreme Court?

Would the International Court rule that our Nation be taxed proportionately higher for disposition of funds for the upkeep of all of the International agencies now in operation?

Would the United States have to accept—without security check-up—any personnel the International Court might impose upon us in its effort to investigate or oversee what it determined was International in scope?

Would the International Court soon rule against our rights to protect our own industries, our own high standard of living, our flow of trade, our disposition of raw material, our natural resources?

Would not the Congress of the United States, having already abrogated its right to pass on *all* treaties, be relegated to a more minor position in the affairs of Government?

Would the Government of the United States be able or unable to bar from admittance to this country those whom it might believe to be sent here for the purpose of infiltration, subversion, or espionage?

Would we be placing the security of the United States not in the hands of loyal Americans, but in the hands of some whose loyalty is to another nation with whom we may or may not see eye to eye? It appears that within another year we will be outnumbered by enemies in the United Nations General Council.

Would we not be nullifying the American Constitution and abrogating the Bill of Rights in exchange for the U. N. Human Rights?

And—has any segment of our Government the power to so negate the U. S. Constitution in granting such overwhelming power over us by subjecting us to an International Court?

The American people will never knowingly surrender their sovereignty to a world body, even by gradual process.



A WORD OF WARNING

IN VIEW of the present situation in the Far East and the decidedly combative attitude of Red China's spokesmen, it behooves American business men to think more seriously than usual of the security of our country.

A cogent word of warning was sounded recently by William A. Calvin, President of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths. Ac-

cording to a report in the official organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Mr. Calvin said:

"Dozens of oil tankers and other vessels are being built for U. S. companies at shipyards in Japan and other lands, where unions representing the workers are under rigid Communist domination. . . . Wouldn't the Commies in these yards become fifth columnists for our foes?"

Another worrisome feature, he added, is that the U. S. orders are building up a backlog of skilled workers who would become available to the Communists should they invade Japan. And many American ships, in varied stages of construction would fall to the Reds. "Some of the biggest cargo carriers and oil tankers in the world are being constructed in Communist controlled yards in Japan and other countries, with the money of American firms who are presumably opposed to Communism," he said.

These American companies, by building ships in the foreign yards where labor is cheaper than in the United States, are placing dollars above this nation's security, Calvin declared, and went on to say:

"There's this additional vital factor: by constructing the ships at home rather than abroad, they will be helping to maintain a backing of basic skills in U. S. shipyards, the loss of which would be very harmful to our national defense. Something must be done about the situation, if our national security is to be preserved."

Too often those of us who believe that the security and prosperity of the United States should be the first concern of all American citizens, have been called "reactionary" and "isolationist." Calling of names is no answer to problems so serious as the security of our nation.

American guns to a friendly nation have often later been used to kill American boys. Tons upon tons of our own scrap-iron were put in use in World War II to take the lives of thousands of American soldiers. Traitorism by many in high places of trust in the United States, gave Russia our atom secrets. Traitorism gave "our ally" Russia what now constitutes the Iron Curtain countries and to Communists what now constitutes Red China. North Korea was sacrificed by spineless Americans in high posts. Today ruthless Americans sell the means of destructive war to the enemies of currently friendly powers such as Cuba. Others to whom the dollar is God, sell American products indirectly to our arch enemies, Russia and Red China. In a round-about-exchange, we load up with foreign textiles, and aluminum for our own soldiers uniforms and for manufacture of airplanes, sacrificing the productive power of our own industries which we are dependent on in the event of an all-out war.

We have maintained in the past and we still maintain that American industry must have our protection, that it is not part of our job as citizens to build up foreign competition at the expense of either American industry or labor.

We do not object to helping a legitimate ally, one who is ready and willing to declare himself unequivocally on our side, and who proves this readiness by his every day actions, not by taking what we give and trading and siding with our arch enemies.

We believe that the United States' interests should come first with each and every American. It is therefore refreshing to find at least one very prominent labor leader expressing this same thought.

LT. BUFORD, C.S.A., WAS A WOMAN

Cuban-born Loreta wanted to be a Joan-of-Arc and donned the uniform of an officer, recruited her own troops and led them to battle

By **GEORGE W. GRUPP**

ONE of the most remarkable women on the side of the South during the war between the states was Loreta Janeta Velazquez, who was a descendant of Don Diego Velazquez, the conqueror and first governor of Cuba.

This unusual woman adopted the name of Harry T. Buford, posed as a West Pointer, and dressed in the uniform of a first lieutenant of the Confederate Army. She recruited a company of men for the Confederates at Hurlburt Station, Arkansas, and saw action at Bell's Bluff, Bull Run, Fort Donelson and Shilo.

Not satisfied with these unconventional accomplishments for a woman, this spirited young woman substituted her Confederate uniform for her natural garb and then posed as a British subject as she carried dispatches and spied for the South. Twice she was arrested and jailed as a spy suspect, and each time she was released.

Loreta was a firmly knit slender brunette of medium height. And had it not been for her great powers of physical endurance she would have never survived in the rugged army camps.

Naturally, she was quick of wit, hot of temper, vivacious in conversation, and with a mind of her own. She was clever for she knew how to wind men around her finger, just as Eve did when she persuaded Adam to eat of the forbidden fruit.

More than that, she was serious, amusing, wealthy, a loyal daughter of the South, and a self-appointed officer, for she never had a regular Confederate Army officer's commission. She just assumed the role and wore a commissioned officer's uniform.

She never seemed to be befuddled by her difficulties and by her shattered dreams of becoming an American Joan-of-Arc—her ideal of a woman.

Loreta was the sixth child of a Spanish father and French mother. It was when her father was a minor official of the Spanish Crown that she was born in a house on Calle Velaggas, Havana, on the 25th of June, 1842.

Two years later her father resigned his government position to devote his time to the management and development of his cattle ranch in San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

However, the shadow of fate made comparatively short his stay in Mexico. After the Americans defeated the Mexicans, he abandoned his Mexican properties and took up his residence on his profitable coffee, sugar and tobacco plantation near Santiago de Cuba.

Not long after, Loreta was sent to her mother's sister who resided on Rue Esplanade, New Orleans. She was sent there to complete her education. For two years she studied under the supervision of her aunt, who, among other things, taught young Loreta to read, write, and speak English before she sent her to a New Orleans school conducted by the Sisters of Charity. At this school Loreta remained until, at the age of 14, she secretly married a young American Army officer on the 5th of April, 1856.

When the War of the Rebellion began in earnest,

her husband, who was a Southerner by birth, resigned from the American Army and accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.

Loreta was an enthusiastic supporter of the South. And Joan-of-Arc was her ideal heroine. She was inspired by the deeds of the French maid of Orleans, France. And what is more, she desired to imitate her deeds even though she must have known that she never had the vision of Joan-of-Arc.

When she told her husband that she wanted to fight beside him as a fellow officer he was shocked and tried to discourage her by pointing out the difficulties and dangers of such a venture in a newly recruited, undisciplined army of volunteers.

Since words failed to dissuade her, in desperation he hoped to cure her of her erratic notions by giving her a real insight into some of the unpleasant things she would witness, and perhaps experience, if she persisted in unsexing herself by wearing a Confederate Army officer's uniform.

Dressed in one of his civilian suits, he took her on a tour of tough bar-rooms and rowdy male resorts.

Much to his amazement she enjoyed the tour and became all the more determined to disguise herself as a young Confederate officer.

Almost immediately upon her husband's departure for his detail at Pensacola, Florida, this high-spirited, determined woman, dressed in one of her husband's civilian suits, went to a German tailor in Memphis and ordered for herself two first lieutenant uniforms of the Confederate Army.

As the tailor took her measurements, even though she had a mannish haircut and wore a glued-on mustache and goatee, he became suspicious. When he urged her not to go to war her eyes flashed with anger as she impulsively and boldly replied: "I am 22 years of age, and a graduate of West Point."



Lt. Harry T. (Loreta) Buford, C.S.A., a Woman Posing As a Man

The old tailor did not believe her. He must have recognized that she had only a literary acquaintance with military tactics. However, he finally shrugged his shoulders in resignation and promised to have the two well-padded uniforms ready in a week.

Loreta, like some other independent leaders of small Confederate military units, tells us that she "laboured under some disadvantages in not having a regular commission, and not being attached to a regular command."

Nevertheless, as a self-appointed independent Confederate officer, she first went to Hurlburt Station, Arkansas, where she posed as recruiting officer 1st Lieutenant Harry T. Buford, C.S.A.

Here she addressed groups of men. She discussed with them the geography of right and wrong. She appealed to their sense of loyalty to the South. And like a true son of the South, she inspired 236 men to enroll for the purpose of taking up arms for the Confederacy.

Then, at her own expense, she took the men aboard the steamer *Ohio Belle* and proceeded to Pensacola, Florida, where she hoped to place the men under the command of her husband.

This, however, was not to be for upon her arrival at Pensacola, she learned that her husband had died suddenly from natural causes. Naturally she was crushed, but she was not beaten. She turned the men over to Captain DeCaulp; and then she proceeded to join the Confederates in Virginia.

Here at the Battle of Bull Run, and still in the uniform of a first lieutenant of the Confederate Army, she approached Brig. General Bernard E. Bee (commander of the 4th Alabama and 2nd Mississippi regiments), with soft pleading words she talked herself into being appointed his special courier to carry messages to Col. C. R. Wheat of the Special Battalion of Louisiana Volunteers, and to Brig. General Nathan G. Evans.

About the same time she appealed to Lt. General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson for a promotion. Because of her slender build, or perhaps because he either knew or suspected she was a woman, he gave her a recommendation to Brig. General Braxton Bragg for a recruiting commission. This did not please her for she felt, and knew, that she did not need his permission to recruit soldiers for the Confederacy. As a result, she never went to General Bragg.

After seeing action at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac River, near Leesburg, Virginia, she temporarily wore woman's clothes and did some spying in Washington where with her quick wit, demure manner, soft voice, and artful cunning, she is supposed to have talked with many officers, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, and even with President Abraham Lincoln.

Before long she was again wearing the uniform of a Confederate officer. Lt. General Leonidas Polk ordered her to Camp Beauregard in Tennessee to temporarily relieve a Captain Jannett as a military train conductor before she proceeded to see action at the Battle of Fort Donelson.

Sometime in March, 1862, she was back in New Orleans dressed as a woman. The police suspected her of being a Federal spy. And upon the order of Mayor John T. Monroe, she was arrested.

When she was brought into the presence of Mayor Monroe and questioned about her conduct, her temper flared up like a wounded tigress. Upon learning who she was the mayor decided to cool her temper and attempt to cure her of disguising herself as a man by



Lafayette Square, New Orleans, in Civil War Days, Where Loreta Resided at Outbreak of Civil War

fining her ten dollars and placing her in jail for ten days.

But Mayor Monroe did not know how stubborn Loreta (alias Lt. Harry T. Buford), could be.

Immediately upon her release from jail she went to the home of her aunt. There she put on a civilian suit of men's clothing and went directly to a recruiting station at Chatham and Jefferson Streets where she enlisted as a private, under the name of Velazquez, in Captain B. Moses' Company D of the 21st Louisiana Regiment. This was only possible because she was sworn in without a physical examination.

The next day Company D proceeded to Fort Pillow to join the rest of the regiment. As she marched along she decided to resume her status as an independent Confederate officer.

For this reason she cajoled, duped, and wheedled her way by the guards for a private interview with Brig. General John B. Villepigue, to whom she told a plausible story why she enlisted in Captain Mose's Company D and then she asked him to make her an officer of his outfit.

This General Villepigue was unwilling to do. Then she asked him to transfer her to the Confederate Army in East Tennessee. This he cheerfully granted to free himself of a woman wearing men's clothing.

Strange as it may seem, she was soon again in the uniform of a Confederate First Lieutenant. But this time she was with Captain De Caulp's company of Arkansas boys whom she recruited a year before.

When Captain De Caulp was killed in action in the Battle of Shiloh she took command of the company and fearlessly led the men until she was wounded in the shoulder, arm, and hand. When the stretcher carriers brought her to the field first aid station the doctor discovered that Lt. Harry T. Buford was a woman.

She was immediately transported to New Orleans where, in woman's wearing apparel, she witnessed the taking of the city by Admiral David Glasgow Faragut and Brig. General Benjamin F. Butler.

Meeting with some Confederate agents she agreed to carry to Havana, Cuba, despatches to the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama* and to conduct other secret business with Confederate agents in the Spanish colony.

Upon her return to New Orleans, General Butler ordered her arrest as a Confederate spy suspect and placed her in the Custom House Jail.

She denied furiously that she was a spy. Instead, she claimed to be an innocent British subject.

In this clever bit of acting she gained the support of Mr. Coppel, the British Consul in New Orleans, who

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HOW TO DEFEAT RED CHINA

The people of the United States are fighting a three way war with Red China; propaganda and shooting war, and a losing battle over Chinese admission to United Nations

By RICHARD WHALEN

Of Richmond (Va.) News Leader

"International law is one of the instruments in international problems. When this instrument is useful to us we use it; when this instrument is of no use to us, we use other instruments."—Peoples Daily, 9-18-57 (Red Chinese Official Mouthpiece)

UNMISTAKABLY, on the issue of Chinese Communist membership in the United Nations, the tides of neutralism are rising. While the dikes of the West held fast once again this year, abstentions among member-nations weakened the foundation. Where once almost 72 per cent of the General Assembly stood with the United States, this year barely 54 per cent supported the annual motion to postpone the "Chinese question."

This question cannot be postponed forever. It is, in some respects, the most crucial question facing the world organization. For it is not merely a matter of unseating one member of the Security Council and installing another. Far more importantly, it is a matter of casting out a set of fixed principles and adopting a more flexible code.

The issue, fundamentally, is whether an unrepentant nation, branded an "aggressor" by the United Nations, has the moral and legal right to join the ranks of that "peace-loving" body, supported by little save naked force.

Among the neutralists, fearful of Red China's wrath, naked force apparently must override moral objections. This view is gaining adherents each year, as the recent vote testifies. Realists of the school of Walter Lippmann and William S. White are urging their fellow Americans to recognize and accept the inevitable victory of the morally neutral, admittedly expedient position. It is argued that acceptance of U. N. membership for the Chinese Communists may avert nuclear warfare. For Mao Tse-tung, pursuing his goal with Asiatic determination to save "face," is reported ready to risk all for the sake of parity with the other world powers.

Scant hope is held out by the realists for an American veto of Mao's membership bid, when and if the General Assembly yields to his unrelenting drive for "respectability." Use of the veto on this question would be unprecedented, and might be knocked down by international law. At best, the veto is an uncertain weapon.

Thus, the realists assert that the United States must prepare for humiliating defeat in the General Assembly next year or, at the very latest, by 1960. Brute force is pitted against moral force in this contest. And the United States, the most malleable of the antagonists, must yield. Clearly, the tides are running toward the shoals of this unparalleled reversal of American policy, and we must chart a new course accordingly.

Must we yield? Are war and humiliation the only alternatives? And what would be gained by admitting to a place among peace-seekers, the representative of

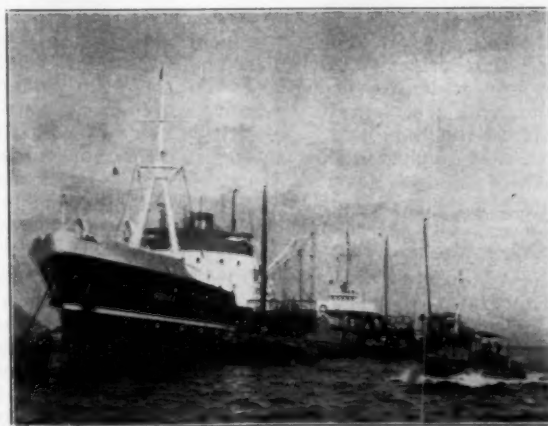
the outlaw nation which has defied every tenet of the United Nations Charter? No, another alternative remains, one which would rescue American policy from certain defeat; which would restore to the truly peaceful nations moral strength sapped by co-existence with willful aggressors.

This alternative is the United States' *withdrawal*, complete and unqualified, from the United Nations on the day that Communist China wins membership.

Sincere idealists and foggy One-Worlders, who cling to the U. N. as the world's "last, best hope for lasting peace," would, of course, be devastated by U. S. withdrawal, but even the most sympathetic observers must agree that the United Nations Organization is powerless to police those nations which refuse to be policed. Would the Chinese Communists become more law-abiding if the law was bent to include them? It is doubtful.

Withdrawal surely would invite scolding charges of "neo-isolationism," but these might be countered effectively by replying, Yes, we are isolated, *morally*, for it is plain that the United Nations lacks the unanimous desire for peace on which its peculiar Charter depends. This said, we might remove all stigma of retreat by boldly inviting other nations to join us in a more hopeful and realistic concert of peaceful peoples. A *truly* united assembly of nations, in which despots could not claim fellowship as misunderstood democrats, might rally the disheartened and wavering allies of the West.

A decision to leave the United Nations would take courage and acute perception of the true significance of Communist Chinese membership. It would take courage because our allies are unwilling to stand firm against the Moscow-Peiping axis; for a time, we might stand alone. And great vision would be required of the American leaders who took this bold step; they



Red Chinese Finance Propaganda War on U.S.A. Through Illicit Sale of Narcotics. (Above) Narcotic-loaded Ship Seized by Hong Kong Officials

would be hurdling an illusory "peace" and stiffening the free world's defenses for the long, grim struggle that may continue for generations.

Make no mistake: the so-called Cold War is more likely to weigh our thoughts for generations than it is to end in a nuclear nightmare. Time is an ally, the Communists believe, and they are planning for the long, bitter haul. If Communist China can win a position in the ranks of the allegedly pro-freedom forces, these battered forces will be reduced to hopeless impotence. Under threat of ruthless force, mounted by either the Soviets or the Chinese, concession would follow concession, until a severely weakened free world one day faced an ultimatum: Surrender or perish. And we would be forced to yield, for our resolve to resist would be drained by years of co-existence and piecemeal surrender.

If the free world is to survive, high-sounding words must be translated into bold action. The line of no-retreat must be drawn. And no better opportunity for drawing this line will offer itself than the question of U. N. membership for the Chinese Communists.

To accept as "peaceful" and legitimate this regime which has raped little Korea, sank its poisonous fangs into Laos, Vietnam and Malaya, and which has murdered millions of its own people is to accept, soon or late, Communist overlordship of our world. No hypocrite, no cynic will find the courage to resist once he has accepted murderers to his table.

Hypocrisy consumed the League of Nations and kindled the inferno of World War II, simply because men of peace lacked the will to resist aggression. Old World diplomats, schooled in the ways of expediency and cynical accommodation, were certain they would



Chinese Nationalists Set Up Barbed-wire Fences to Repulse Red Chinese Invasion of Quemoy. Red Chinese Mainland In Distant Background

not have to draw the line of no-retreat against Hitler and Mussolini. Appeasement would bring peace, thought men such as British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. But his sacrifice of Czechoslovakia merely caused Hitler to seek more and more, until a war which might have been averted became inevitable.

Unless old expediency gives way to new firmness, this tragedy of moral surrender will be played again.

Do the slavemasters of Peiping batter down the gates? Let them in; but when that happens, let friends of freedom retire to another place, where they may stand resolute and true.

CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN MIDWEST

By EDWIN F. ABELS

Editor, Lawrence (Kansas) Outlook

OUT in Kansas and several other Midwestern States, water and soil conservation has become a vital public problem. Informed persons who have studied it have become alarmed at the rapid rate of increase in the use of water. The closely related problem is the depletion of the fertility of the farm lands as the top soil is carried down the river during floods or is blown away by the winds during drouth years. The Kansas State Chamber of Commerce is coordinating the factual information collected by various state agencies and making it available to the people.

To fully understand the problem it is necessary to know that irrigation of crop land is increasing through the use of improved methods. Water from underground, or a stream or reservoir, is pumped through light weight aluminum pipes that can be moved easily from field to field. This method of irrigation can be used on most any farm; it is inexpensive and does not require a great deal of extra labor. Profits from increased yields are the incentive for the rapid spread of this use of water.

New industries are moving into the Midwest where surplus farm labor is available and where climatic conditions are favorable. The industrialization of the Midwest farm states is an almost unbelievable story to those who have not kept informed about it in recent years. With industry has come a tremendous demand for water in states where only a limited amount falls either in rain or snow.

Population growth and modern equipment in the homes take an ever-increasing supply of water. The

use of water in every household has doubled and redoubled in the past decade.

The importance of an adequate water supply is forcibly shown by the results of a study that has been made in Kansas. It has been reliably proven that within the short space of 15 years the State will reach its maximum limit of development because of water supply. Over the last four-year drought period it cost the farmers and residents in excess of \$7 million to haul water from the nearest supply for livestock and household use. These alarming facts, coupled with a sincere desire to provide for future generations has been the motivating force back of a renewed interest in water and soil conservation.

Out in the area where the "Big Dam Foolishness" phrase originated, the people are accepting the programs of both the watershed advocates and that of the Army Engineers. Both plans are desperately needed and both are supported by those who understand the problem. The two services compliment each other. Neither one can do the entire job that must be done.

Under the watershed program everything possible is done to hold the water on the farm where it falls. Pilot projects have been constructed, or are under construction, in various parts of the Midwest food producing area. One such watershed was recently dedicated at Horton, Kansas, with more than 500 farmers attending to study the methods used at first hand. Fields are terraced. Farm ponds are built. Gullies and ditches are transformed into grass-seeded

(See CONSERVATION — page 32)

WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE

Cut into the stone afront the Archives Building in Washington is a demonstrable truth — that history repeats itself and the words of the great men of all ages have a lesson for us in this day

By J. BERTRAND LAMORERE

CENTURIES ago, in 352 B.C., Philip of Macedon was already embarked upon his program of conquest. The Athenians, for the most part, felt that he would not touch them, and that it was wise to keep on good terms with Macedon.

Demosthenes, the silver-tongued orator, saw the danger and tried to arouse the Athenians, when Thessaly fell, by his famous Philippics. But Athens did not heed in time, and one by one the cities fell. The glory of Athens was no more.

In the light of the present-day declarations of intent by both the Russian and Chinese Communist dictators, Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung, it is well to consider the words of Demosthenes in his Third Philippic, 5-17.

"... If, then, we were all agreed that Philip is at war with Athens and is violating the peace, the only task of a speaker would be to come forward and recommend the safest and easiest method of defense; but since some of you are in such a strange mood that, though Philip is seizing cities, and retaining many of your possessions, and inflicting injury on everybody, you tolerate some speakers who repeatedly assert in the Assembly that the real aggressors are certain among ourselves, we must be on our guard and set this matter right. For there is grave danger that anyone who proposes and urges that we shall defend ourselves may incur the charge of having provoked the war.

"I therefore first of all state and define this question — whether it is in our power to discuss the alternative of peace or war.

"If, indeed, Athens can remain at peace and if the choice rests with us — to take that point first — I personally feel that we are bound to do so; and if anyone says that we can, I call upon him to move a resolution and to do something and to play us no tricks; but if there is another person concerned, with sword in hand and a mighty force at his back, who imposes on you with the name of peace but himself indulges in acts of war, what is left but to defend ourselves?

"If you choose to follow his example and profess that you are at peace, I raise no objection. But if anyone mistakes for peace an arrangement which will enable Philip, when he has seized everything else, to march upon us, he has taken leave of his senses, and the peace that he talks of is one that you observe toward Philip, but not Philip toward you. That is the advantage which he is purchasing by all his expenditure of money — that he should be at war with you, but that you should not be at war with him.

"If we are going to wait for him to acknowledge a state of war, we are indeed the simplest of mortals; for even if he marches straight against Attica and the Piraeus, he will not admit it, if we may judge from his treatment of the other states.

"For, take the case of the Olynthians; when he was five miles from their city, he told them there must be one of two things, either they must cease to reside in Olynthus, or he in Macedonia, though on all previous occasions, when accused of hostile intentions, he indignantly sent ambassadors to justify his conduct.

"Again, when he was marching against the Phocians, he still pretended that they were his allies, and Phocian ambassadors accompanied him on his march, and most people here at Athens contended that his passage through Thermopylae would be anything but a gain to the Thebans.

"And then again quite lately, after entering Thessaly as a friend and ally, he seized Pherae and still retains it; and lastly, he informed those poor wretches, the people of Oreus, that he has sent his soldiers to pay them a visit of sympathy in all good will, for he understood that they were suffering from acute internal trouble, and it was the duty of true friends and allies to be at their side on such occasions.

"And do you imagine that, while in the case of those who could have inflicted no harm, though they might perhaps have protected themselves against it, he preferred to deceive them rather than to crush them after due warning, in your case he will give warning of hostilities, especially when you are so eager to be deceived? Impossible!

"For, indeed, he would be the most fatuous man on earth, if, when you, his victim, charge him with no crime, but throw the blame on some of your own fellow-citizens, he should compose your mutual differences and jealousies, and invite you to turn them against himself, and should deprive his own hirelings of the excuses with which they put you off, saying that at any rate it is not Philip who is making war on Athens.

(See PAST — page 32)



The Archives in Washington, D. C., Where Lie in Store All Famous American Historical Documents

KHRUSHCHEV'S PERSONALITY CULT

New Soviet dictator, after condemning Stalin for monolithic government, has seized equal totalitarian power for himself

By **WALTER S. STEELE**

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, before the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, in February, 1956, blasted Josef Stalin, his predecessor, for having formed a "personality cult"—a development of the individual as superior to "collective" domination in Soviet government and party control.

He called for a "return to Leninism."

As Al Smith once said — "Let's look at the record."

That record shows Khrushchev to be, and to have been, through his entire scramble to the top in the Soviet Union, a faker, an opportunist, and a ruthless, power-mad egotist to whom treachery, deceit, sadism and trickery were merely tools for him to use in cutting his path to the Soviet "Summit."

And it proves that all of the Soviet Union's leaders have started with a publicized "collective government" set-up, and then, by assassination, imprisonment or other means, removed all opposition until a single leader — heading a government built around his own personality, has survived.

The pattern has been the same, from the beginning of the Soviet Union until now when Khrushchev has established himself as the absolute dictator over 210,000,000 people, and the biggest control factor in the lives of millions more in other Communist Parties outside of the Soviet Union.

Lenin broke with the original group which headed the European Socialist movement when he, with Imperial German Staff aid, was smuggled across Germany in a sealed boxcar to instigate the Russian revolution in 1917.

In the first two years after the overthrow of the Tsarist and Kerenski regimes, Lenin, aided by Trotsky, ruthlessly purged all "dissidents" who opposed any part of the Lenin proposals for ruling Russia. Even Trotsky, whose handling of the Red Army in subjugating the groups which opposed Lenin inside Russia, finally split with Lenin and was imprisoned for no inconsiderable period before he was finally exiled in 1928.

Sergei Kirov was a Lenin leader in the Leningrad area. Gregori Zinoviev and Leon Kamenov, E. Evdokimov, Alexi I. Rykov, Nikolai Bukharin, were close to Lenin prior to his death in 1924, but were never a challenge to his leadership. Zinoviev and Kamenov were perhaps, considered in the light of possible successors, but never as challengers to him during his life.

Stalin, the second absolute ruler of the Soviet Union, started too, with a system of "collective leadership." Zinoviev and Kamenov were of equal, or nearly equal stature with Stalin. Trotsky was in disrepute. Kirov was the Leningrad local leader.

Trotsky was exiled to Mexico in 1928. Stalin broke with Kamenov and Zinoviev over administration of the first Five Year Plan in about the same period. By 1934 Stalin had attained full leadership of the Communist Party and began to move toward complete government control. Assassination of Kirov in Leningrad on December 1, 1934, touched off the era of the new and "greater purges."

Stalin dissolved the Congress of the party, ousted

some 80 per cent of the Presidium and more than half of the elected delegates. The upshot of it was that he assumed the Chairmanship of the Council of Ministers, adding that power to his major strength as head of the Communist Party. By then he was ready to eliminate all possible opposition.

Kamenev and Zinoviev were charged with "foreign espionage" as was Trotsky. They were first sentenced to jail and later to be shot.

A. Y. Vyshinsky, who later became U.S.S.R. representative to the United Nations, was named State Prosecutor. Three great major purge trials were held from 1936 through 1939.

Vyshinsky invented the tactic of "trial by confession." Accused persons were taken into custody by the Secret Police, tortured until they signed confessions, and then executed or sentenced to imprisonment with their property confiscated for the state.

During the purge trials at least 187 top leaders of the Lenin regime were executed, imprisoned or exiled. U. S. State Department "NOTES—Soviet Affairs," dated November, 1953, catalogued the purge victims up to that time.

Stalin's power became absolute as a result of these purges. Around him he grouped a number of totally subservient followers, but his power was never challenged. As of October, 1952, five months before Stalin died, the Soviet Presidium included L. P. Beria, N. A. Bulganin, K. E. Vorishilov, L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, and, as a low ranking member of the "inner circle" of 25 who made up the presidium, N. S. Khrushchev.

Malenkov had a peculiarly strong position. He had been Stalin's confidential secretary, and keeper of the secret records compiled by Stalin against all actual or potential leaders.

After Stalin's death, Malenkov, who had used Beria as chief snooper in compiling Stalin's secret records, won designation as both chairman of the Council of Ministers and as First Secretary of the Party, because he knew where the ghosts of the others were buried. Realization of his concentration of power hit the others — Kaganovich, Bulganin, Molotov, and Khrushchev, and they moved within fourteen days to grasp control of the Party away from Molotov and to move Khrushchev into Party leadership.

Malenkov recognized the danger, to himself, of Beria's knowledge of the Stalin purge records, and, perhaps, the Malenkov part in the purges. Beria was arrested, secretly tried, and executed. At least a dozen of Beria's aides were similarly tried in secret and executed.

Khrushchev, concentrating on the building of Communist Party strength, succeeded in getting party men moved into control of the secret police, and so became cognizant of the Stalin-Malenkov-Beria hidden records.

Khrushchev faced a dilemma. He had served Stalin faithfully during the purge era as "the Stalin butcher boy of the Ukraine." He knew that Malenkov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, Molotov and the other holdovers from

(See KHRUSHCHEV — page 32)

FREEDOM -- EQUALITY UNDER LAW

*No governmental restraint leads to anarchy, just as minority use of power leads to chaos.
Organized government stabilizes order through law protecting weak and strong alike*

By **RUSSELL NEWBOLD**

AMERICA was originally settled and her population recruited throughout the earlier generation by refugees seeking to escape intolerable conditions of the countries from which they came; that is one reason why this country is recognized throughout the world as a *free country*. But the continuation of the assembling of foreign born has gradually encroached upon individual liberty to the extent that some now regard the United States as free only in the sense in which the National Museum is free — because no admission fee is charged.

There is no such thing as complete and absolute freedom to be found anywhere on earth since human nature has its own inherent flaws, hedging it and restraining its activities.

When we consider the human family as an entity, ironical and paradoxical as it may seem, the only way to preserve liberty is oftentimes to diminish it. In other words, the freedom of the whole people is maintained only by a curtailment of the freedom of the individual.

Society cannot survive without some regulation and the orderly administration of its affairs; so it is that we have Government. Where there is anarchy there is no assurance of the exercise of any individual right, although it may enhance the spurious activities of a selfish minority. Where two or more people undertake to live together there must be either certain concession or everlasting contention, as has been repeatedly demonstrated publicly and privately.

One locomotive moving in the opposite direction to another cannot pass on the same track without a collision. One or the other must take a siding. Trains, like automobiles and their drivers, must be restricted in their movements so that they may continue to move. If there were only a few stars in the firmament they might be permitted to roam at will, with slight danger of collision; but because there is an infinite multitude, their orbits were unalterably fixed by an omniscient Creator in order to secure their safety. So it must be with the human throng that inhabits the earth.

Every law on our statute books is in a sense a restriction of personal liberty, but it is at least supposed to have been enacted in the interest of universal freedom. The authorities assert that all laws are of two general classes — written and unwritten. The unwritten law is the embodiment of principles so manifestly right that they are universally recognized, though they may not always be observed. A written law is an enactment of a legislative body which is presumed to be in public interest.

If all men were honest and upright and virtuous, we, of course, would have need only for the unwritten code; and there would be no need for courts and jails and policemen to guarantee its enforcement. But we all have to be annoyed by a host of mandatory and prohibitive statutes because some are not righteous. We are denied some privileges because there are some who have heretofore abused them. Just because one or two may be vicious, not a dog in town is permitted to run at large without being muzzled, though in most

cases it is an unnecessary cruelty. So the gentlest collie, though he may be kind, old, rheumatic and toothless, must be put into irons because there are so many ill-bred curs that haven't the disposition to behave properly. It is likewise true of men and women. Because some of them are selfish and unprincipled, you and I have to be perpetually harnessed with a mass of laws, even when they are sometimes conceived in ignorance and administered with arrogance.

In spite of the inconvenience to which we are thus subjected, in spite of the restraints and demands imposed by the law of the land, we realize it is far better that we endure and uphold them than to let every rascal choose his course without restriction or hindrance. We recognize the virtue in sacrificing personal privileges rather than abandoning all authority and leaving ourselves to the mercy of the passionate mob.

We have so widely advertised the quantity and quality of American freedom that people sometimes gravitate to this country from various quarters of the globe only to seek the benefits they may obtain, without a thought whatsoever of giving anything constructive in return. Before these transplanted citizens are permitted to enter into all the accruing benefits they should understand that their induction into American citizenship is to exchange the bridle for the harness.

Most Americans are in full accord with the qualifications which have been placed on incoming people from foreign lands. If these regulations are to be modified at all, it should not be in the direction of relaxing them but rather to make them more rigid, for American citizenship is a privilege. It is fitting to call this country the "asylum of all the oppressed," but it is self-mockery to use America as a human garbage can. Various claims are made by those who would liberalize immigration, one argument commonly used is the shortage of highly skilled technicians and labor. There is no way the surplus may be ab-



First U. S. Congress Created Set of Rules for People to Adhere To

sorbed in times of recession or depression. It is better to endure a shortage of labor, if any, for a brief period than to face the perils of an idle multitude when prosperity wanes. Disloyalty seldom finds habitation in the hearts of busy men. It is the privation and distress of the unemployed that germinates revolution. The industrial "liberals" and the many union leaders who loudly clamor for an increase in the supply of immigrants (foreign labor) have never indicated their willingness to employ these "recruits" once industrial activity no longer requires them.

It is imperative that we give serious thought to present and future requirements if we crave the survival of institutions which have made and kept this country free. The political world is searing. We must ensure that our country is amply safeguarded and adequately insulated. Because the intense heat of the conflagration may be beyond singeing us now, is no guarantee that the enkindling sparks may never reach us.

A frightful storm of unbridled and ungenerated human passion has swept over the greater portion of the earth, leaving in the wake of ebbing and flowing tides of war and insurrection one broad fertile expanse for planting waste and desolation. Governments have dissolved, nations have been consumed and, in some instances, the pillars of our vaunted civilization have crumbled. The stupendous social structure, which it

has required centuries to build, is in peril of cleavage and disintegration. In a large measure it falls to the lot of the American people to redeem the world from its prolonged social delirium, to tranquilize the frantic nations and to teach them by precept and example, that peace and liberty can permanently abide only through the orderly administration of legitimate and stable Government.

The United States of America has long been regarded as the ideal republic. It is for us to determine that it shall so remain, remembering the eternal truism that "righteousness exalteth a nation." Fortifications, armaments, even progress will spell failure if we forsake or fail to safeguard the eternal principles of truth and civic righteousness.

Countless investigations and the outspoken threats of Communist leaders prove that this country is the main target of the totalitarians. Fuzzy-minded "liberals" and "progressives" who urge one form or another of World Government are, innocently or otherwise, layers of the paving stones to provide the highway to world dictatorship.

Writers, broadcasters, speakers, motion picture producers each year, in the guise of "protecting the humanities," play the pipes of the "one world" symphony obligatto, without recognizing, or perhaps caring, that loss of liberty as we in this free nation understand it, is the ultimate collection with which to pay the piper.

LEGION DEFENDS HOOVER

By PRESTON J. MOORE

National Commander, The American Legion

At its 40th national convention in Chicago last September, The American Legion went on record commending both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, for their vigilance and effectiveness in protecting our nation and its people from Communist subversion, while at the same time, respecting the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Since that time I have been asked on many occasions, "Why was it necessary to reiterate a confidence in the F.B.I. and Mr. Hoover shared by every loyal American?"

The answer is that there are some individuals in this country and certain publications determined to discredit the F.B.I. and its Director. It is difficult to attribute any purpose to these attacks other than a desire to destroy this Federal law enforcement agency and its leader as an effective deterrent to undetected, unopposed Communist subversion in this country.

That a deliberate "smear Hoover and the F.B.I." campaign, similar to the Communist Party's unsuccessful efforts of 1940, has been launched is no mere supposition.

The entire October issue of "Rights" magazine, the official publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, branded by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee as a Communist front organization, is devoted to an article, "The F.B.I. and Your Freedoms." It is, of course, a biased, one-sided attack on the F.B.I., distinguished only by its omission of any reference to Communism's denial of human dignity or humanitarianism.

Coincidentally, or so the timing suggests, a recent issue of "The Nation" magazine featured an article by Fred J. Cook, attempting to discredit the F.B.I. Some reviewers have evaluated this piece as 60 pages of distortion, half-truths and innuendoes.

Finally, and most significantly, former F.B.I. agents have been approached recently by reporters of the *New York Post* seeking derogatory material on J. Edgar Hoover. These reporters have extended their "beat" to Paris, France, in what is obviously a far-flung and must be a discouraging attempt to do a character-assassination job on Mr. Hoover.

Evidently, the initial failure of this mission resulted in the *New York Post* stepping up its major effort in "Operation Gumshoe" back in the States. Apparently forgetting, at least momentarily, that they were supposed to obtain information, not reveal it, reporters for the papers disclosed to unquestionably reliable New York sources that the *Post* plans to assign reporters to Washington, D. C., and other cities to skulk around restaurants and other public places in the hope of digging up information that could be used against Hoover and the F.B.I.

The American Legion believes that the American people will not permit their justified confidence in Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I. to be compromised by scurrilous distortions and half-truths. Nor will they allow irresponsible journalism to blind them to the need for continued F.B.I. investigation of the dangerous Communist conspiracy in this country.

Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I. have earned the gratitude and trust of every American. They ask only that they be permitted to continue their essential and effective efforts to protect our country and all of our people from Communist subversion.

The American Legion believes they should be given this right. We believe that our people should reaffirm their faith in Hoover and the F.B.I. by insisting that they push more vigorously than ever their investigation and exposure of the Communist traitors in our midst. We hope that The American Press, which, with a few tragic exceptions, is commendably patriotic, will continue to give J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I. their necessary and persuasive vote of confidence.

TIME TO BY-PASS ROAD TO RUIN

Through the Federal Reserve Board, economy of our Nation is manipulated by man. Laws of nature are supplanted by supposedly wise men

By HOYT E. RAY

IN 1925 Russia redeemed its 2,000 million million printed rubles at the rate of 50 billion rubles for 1 gold ruble. It is well to remember that a principal means of establishing Socialism or Communism the Marxists advocate government deficit financing, manipulation of bank reserve requirements, controlling of bank credits, and tinkering with the currency system. History gives us the terrible record of fiat money. He who runs may read. Some day we may hear a proposal to reduce radically the gold content of the dollar, coupled with the issuance of a stupendous volume of Federal Reserve Bank notes to retire Government debts.

"Federal deficits necessitate increased Federal borrowing. More Federal borrowing, to the extent it comes from the banks, means the creation of additional bank credit. This tends to create more spendable dollars than there are goods to buy..." said a former Secretary of the Treasury.

When the Government spends more than it collects in taxes, the difference constitutes a deficit. How does the Government pay for this deficit spending? It sells its I.O.U.'s — notes, certificates, bills, etc. — to the banks. The banks pay for them by putting a deposit credit on their books for the amount of the Government I.O.U.'s and the Government can then draw checks against this deposit to make its own payments. In this way bank-deposit money is created. More dollars are in effect manufactured. This is what is meant by deficit financing.

Deficits pile up debt. We are now approaching a 300-billion-dollar debt. This would be the greatest the world has ever known. But this official or "visible" debt figure does not cover the total. In addition, the Federal Government has accumulated contingent liabilities of at least 250 billion. These are obligations that the Federal Government has guaranteed and insured, such as 40 billion in Federal housing programs.

Liabilities of this magnitude exert enormous pressure for inflation. It is a tax without exemptions; a tax on the incomes of the poor in the same percentage as on the incomes of the rich. It is also, in effect, a capital levy on the savings of the thrifty.

Despite the advocates of Federal spending as the cure for everything, there are straws in the wind which suggest that, come November, 1960, the voters will be more alarmed by the decline of the dollar and the consequent rise in the cost of living than about the waning depression.

Already the symptoms are alarming. The bond market, including that for Government bonds, is shaky. People prefer to invest in common stocks despite poor earnings by corporations. Why? Equities tend to follow the inflationary trend. In short, we see the beginnings of a flight from the dollar.

As the *Wall Street Journal* said: "There is a strong suggestion that people generally are beginning to abandon hope that those appointed to manage their Government will halt inflation, an implication that the country may come to accept the rotting of the dollar as being inevitable as death and taxes."

The Treasury during this fiscal year must not only finance the deficit by borrowing new money, but must also meet refundings totaling 23 billion in maturing bills and 49 billion in other issues.

The 18 State-aid programs of 1934 had grown to 57 State-aid programs in 1957. Where the 18 programs of 1934 cost a total of 126 million dollars, the 57 programs of 1957 cost more than four billion dollars.

We must also try to halt the constant expansion of established spending programs. The history of our road and housing programs, of farm subsidies and veterans' aid, should be a sufficient warning.

When the Marshall Plan was adopted, President Truman gave solemn assurance to the American people that it was an emergency plan limited to four years at a cost of 15 billion. Aid has already run for 11 years. Gross expenditures have totaled more than 75 billion, including loans, grants and use of foreign currencies. Of this, only 22.5 billion has been spent in direct military assistance, while 52.5 billion has been spent for economic aid.

There is already a bewildering maze of agencies devoted to pouring the U. S. taxpayers' money into foreign pockets. There is the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation, the U. S. Export-Import Bank, the Development Loan Fund, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. The President proposed to set up still another agency, an International Development Association, to make "loans" so soft and dubious that even the existing Government agencies are forbidden to make them. In addition, larger U. S. Government guarantees are to be made to the World Bank and still more money is to be poured into the International Monetary Fund.

What is the purpose of all this aid? Does experience show that the aid has helped to accomplish its purpose?

We have now had these institutions and foreign aid far too long. The public never had less confidence in the financial policies of governments. If this were not so, governments could borrow all they really needed



Federal Reserve Building in Washington, D. C., Where Economy of Our Country is Manipulated

from private sources. The war that gets the blame ended more than a decade ago. Latin America, where some of the worst inflations are still going on, was relatively untouched by the war. Restrictions on the freedom of exchange transactions were never more widespread. They are all but universal. They are built into the very concept of the International Fund.

Finally, there is no agency of the Government that cannot reduce its administrative or so-called overhead expenditures by five or ten per cent and still function effectively. This is a broad and fertile field for reduction. We still have 2.4 million regular Federal employees.

Inflation is nothing but a great swindle, and this swindle is practiced in varying degrees, sometimes ignorantly and sometimes cynically by nearly every government in the world. This swindle erodes the purchasing power of everybody's income and the purchasing power of everybody's savings. It is a concealed tax, and the most vicious of all taxes. It taxes the incomes and savings of the poor by the same percentage as the incomes and savings of the rich. It falls with greatest force precisely on the thrifty, or the aged, on those who cannot protect themselves by speculation or by demanding and getting higher money incomes to compensate for the depreciation of the monetary unit.

People are always temporarily blinded by the idea that the value of the money unit remains stable.

Adam Smith appreciated all this before the modern development of credit money and managed money systems. He wrote: "That wealth consists of money or in gold and silver is a popular notion which naturally arises from the double function of money as the instrument of commerce and as the measure of value . . . To grow rich is to get money; and wealth and money in short are in common language considered in every respect synonymous."

Inflation results in a transfer of economic resources. Maybe in theory one can imagine a situation in which as prices rise, all incomes rise at precisely the correct rate, and all money contracts change to just the right degree, so no loss is suffered by anyone. But in real life, such a situation does not exist. There is no way to avoid the fact that in an inflationary process, some gain, on net balance, while others lose; and the losers are those least able to protect themselves: pensioners, savers, white-collar workers, small-business men, the great body of unorganized workers. One great trouble is that the transfer is involuntary. Resources are literally stolen from those who have no way of protecting themselves, and they are left without any claim to future output, or even the satisfaction of knowing that, if the levy had been in the form of a tax, others would also be sharing the burden.

A creeping inflation must, in the absence of specific controls or other unwarranted interference by Government, become a runaway inflation. Even the inflationists fear this. When the time comes that a majority of the people throw up their hands in resignation and accept the inevitability of rising prices, inflation will immediately cease to creep, for just as soon as those who have a stake in inflation can be absolutely certain that society has become resigned to the process, we see the inevitable development of a completely destructive wage-price spiral.

We must have the *will* to economize. If we had this, we would certainly raise our budgetary procedures.

The primary considerations for a Legislative budget are (1) that an annual legislative budget be drawn up; (2) that it be drawn up with the aid of a specialized staff; (3) that it be drawn up and approved early

in the session so that no appropriations will be made except in accordance with it; and (4) that appropriations be made (as recommended by the Hoover Commission) for a single fiscal year only, irrespective of real or supposed commitments so that all proposed appropriations will be subjected to critical Congressional scrutiny each year. Not until we do this will the world get back to stable, hard and convertible currencies and private enterprise.

It is universally recognized that the social-security, railroad-retirement, and civil-service-retirement funds are in trouble along with millions of Americans over the age of 65 who are trying to live on a meager monthly retirement check. These recipients of earned benefits in the form of retirement pensions are forced to live under substandard conditions and many of them are barely able to exist.

At the same time, millions of Americans not covered by any of the three retirement systems are forced to exist on public assistance benefits administered by the various States.

Will the members of the 86th Congress have the courage to rise above partisanship and pork barrel politics? The 85th failed to do so. Now is the time for all Senators and Congressmen to come to the aid of their country.

A Fifth-Amendment Pleader

The witness gave his name, age and home address, but invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked by the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee if he was married. Nevertheless, he later volunteered the statement that Marie Hempel has been "my wife for 28 years."

He invoked the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of the press, but claimed the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a member of the press.

He told the subcommittee his writings have been published over a number of years and are available in the Library of Congress, but refused, under the Fifth Amendment, to acknowledge the accuracy of a biographical statement printed in one of these books.

His attorney claimed immunity for him from the Subcommittee's questioning because of his connection with the United Nations, but the witness declined to answer any questions regarding his status at the U. N., invoking the First Amendment "since this is a publication," but he declined to identify the publication.

The colloquy might have been amusing except for the fact that information upon which Subcommittee Counsel's questions were based and other testimony indicated that the witness, Abraham G. Mezerik, organizer and general chairman of the American Nobel Anniversary Forum and dinner held earlier this year in New York, has been an associate of Communist leaders and an active worker in the Communist cause for more than 30 years. Mezerik invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a member of the Communist Party at the time he made arrangements for this dinner and if he consulted any member of the Communist Party concerning the dinner.

Mezerik's persistent adherence to the First Amendment brought a warning from Chairman James O. Eastland and other members of the Subcommittee that refusing to answer questions as to whether he is a newsman would make him liable to citation for contempt of the Senate. Mezerik was preceded on the witness stand by William E. Gernsey who said he knew Mezerik while in the Young Communist League and the Communist Party.

ENEMY — (Continued from page 10)

Bamboo Curtains, thence over the Curtains into the non-Communist countries, anti-Christians have launched a world-wide campaign in an effort to stamp out freedom of religion. Christianity is the principal target of the Communists and anti-Christians' claiming to be non-Communists. Under the guise of supporters of "anti-discrimination" and "separation of Church and State," they are waging a drive against Christ and His teachings, prayers before meals, even in silence, against the recitation of prayers in schools, the display of the Ten Commandments and reading from the New Testament. Even the Oath of Allegiance, which mentions the name of God, is under attack.

Christian teaching and morals are outlawed by decree in all the Communist countries, and they are being gradually outlawed by some spineless officeholders in some localities in the United States. Instead, in the schools of Communist countries, atheism is taught by government edict. The reading of the Bible and recitation of prayers are forbidden and its teachings of Christ are discredited. Christmas observances are prohibited. Religion is not outlawed *per se*, but the teaching of atheism is subsidized by the State and the Church has been relegated to the status of a relic of the past, an institution purely for the aged in their miserable, but now shortened lives. When the elders die the youth will constitute what the materialistic Communists believe will be the order of the "New Age," the age of science and the age which will not consider any being supreme to the State.

Poison Youth Minds — Ban Xmas

With the advent of the Christmas season, Communists have stepped up their propaganda activities against Christianity. The Reds say that "Bible conflicts prove Christ to be a myth." In a recent broadcast by Professor Sergei Ivanovich Kovalyov ("Doctor of History") from Moscow, he claimed that "the birth, death and rise of Jesus Christ to Heaven is a legend, fantastic, a fairy tale created by the masses in order to ease the unbearable burden of life by vague and false hopes of salvation" and to "drug the minds of the working people." Shortly after the broadcast, the Russian government announced the opening of another "atheist college."

The people of Russia have been fed this type of anti-religious brainwashing for the past forty years, but this year Russia is experiencing some opposition in her attempt to orientate the peoples of the Iron Curtain countries. It is for the possible effect on the people of these countries that the Kremlin has launched its campaign so early in 1958—an attempt to discourage Christmas festivities in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria and elsewhere.

There was a mass protest of parents in Warsaw in September when, like in our State of New Jersey, the Communist government ordered the Cross and other religious symbols banned in schools. Brawls between parents and state authorities broke out as the order was put into force. The order also compels the Polish press to submit all articles pertaining to religion to local censorship boards before publication. The militia was called to quell the disorders between parents and teachers arising when Crosses were rehung by the adults and again removed by teachers. School inspectors removing the Crosses were in some instances forcibly removed from the buildings by indignant adult Christians.

In Communist East Berlin, Communist government organs are waging a new propaganda campaign against



Chinese Narcotic Runners Seized in San Francisco with \$18,000 Stock of Drugs from Red China

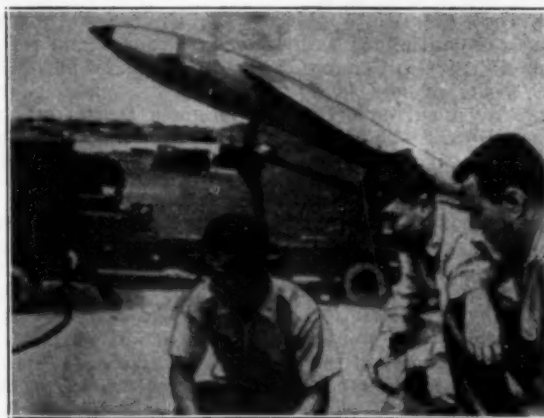
religion. The Soviet Air Force journal recently charged that "religion provides a cloak for spies against Communist countries and fosters laziness and cowardice." The Red organ called for a stepped-up ideological campaign to eliminate religion which it blames for "such harmful things as superstitions, belief in dreams and fortune telling."

Red officials in East Berlin closed a second Catholic children's home, revoking the home's license on the ground that it was "accommodating more children than its capacity allowed." Such homes are licensed by the Communist Ministry of Education. The children from the previously closed Catholic home were ordered confined to a state-owned and operated institution.

Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, in a recent sermon, described his six-week tour of Russia and the Iron Curtain countries. He said that the Russian government still promotes atheism in the kindergarten, the schools and the universities.

In California, where prayer in public schools has been outlawed by Pat Brown, State Attorney General and Democrat candidate for Governor, anti-Christians maneuvered a referendum on the ballot to tax church-owned schools where prayers are still recited and the Bible is read from.

In New Jersey, where under the Democrat Govern-



U. S. Aids Nationalist China with Matador Missiles in Defense of Formosa

nor Robert Meyner the Study of the New Testament, the exhibit of the Ten Commandments, saying of prayers even in silence, and all Christmas observances have been outlawed, the opposition forces to the Sunday closing of business law have taken their case to State courts. In Herricks, Long Island, New York, a group of parents is protesting the recitation of prayers in Classrooms at the start of each day. Other parents are defending it.

In the meantime, Synagogues, Unitarian churches, white and colored schools have been bombed or threatened with bombing. On the other side, Catholic churches have also been threatened, and Russia joins in the trend with the echo: "It is necessary to put an end to such manifestations as superstition, prejudice, the practice of all religious rites and the worship of holy places" (Bakinski Rabochi); and: "It should be noted that no religion, be it Orthodox (Russian), Catholicism or Islam, contains truth" (Moscow Home Service, October 6, 1958).

Then there is the Christian element within our own country, feeling it is so necessary to co-exist on atheist Russia's terms, which claims that the reason for the newly written version of the Bible is to placate the atheistic dictators of Communism. One advocate of the new Bible has said: "We must meet the Communists half-way. The Old Bible was absolutely abhorrent to all people with a Marxian Communist outlook. We needed a New Bible that they could accept, at least in a qualified way. . . . To prepare a New Bible that would find favor with those of Communist conviction, it was only logical and necessary that we include pro-Communists on the Committee of translators. . . . In this New Bible we have a splendid blending of the Red viewpoint, the pink viewpoint, and what I suppose should be called the 'white' or Christian viewpoint."

So there you are—the Communists undermining and destroying all religions, non-Christians clamoring to undermine the Christian faith by clamping down on its activities and teachings, and a wide and important leadership in the Christian faith crawling on its hands and knees to placate the atheistic Communists, compromising faith and principles with evil in what they claim is an effort to "co-exist" with the atheists. This same church federation recently urged that "if all-out war should occur, Christians should urge a cease-fire, if necessary on the enemy's terms," and a leading spokesman, dean of faculty of Union Theological Seminary urged that we should "emphasize less than has been our practice, opposition to Communism, and to stop the continuous expression of national and religious hostility to Communists and Communist nations." Are some of our leading churchmen preparing the way for a surrender of the religious to the atheist Communists? The Kremlin must be jubilant over the one-way compromises of its previous formidable enemies.

Let's look at the Constitution of the United States. The first article in the Bill of Rights. The first Amendment to the Constitution, begins as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." In short, those who would take Christ out of Christmas, Bible reading out of the schools, or prayer out of daily life are themselves violating the Constitution of the United States. The atheist has the right NOT to believe under our Constitution, but he has NO RIGHT to prohibit the free exercise of religion by those who do believe.

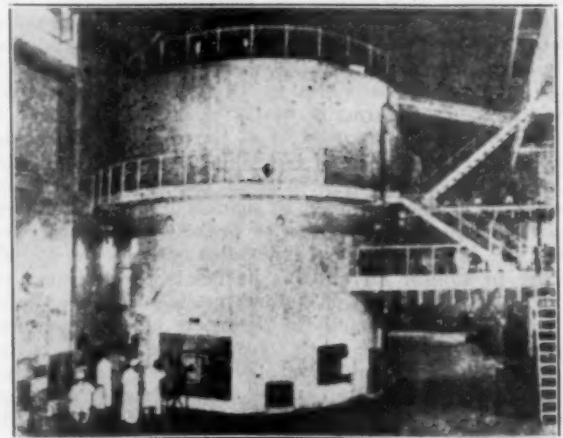


Russia's Suave Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Uses U. N. Assembly as Sounding Board in Red Cold War Propaganda Drive Against the U. S. A.

What is the reason for this movement? We need only go back to Karl Marx, the father of Socialism and Communism, and his statement: "Religion is the opiate of the people." In their fight for control of the minds of men, the Communists have worked for years to undermine faith in God and the obedience to the precepts of Religion.

Why? Because they know that a religious people are a moral and ethical people, not easily led astray into the cynical materialism that is Communism. A people believing in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man cannot be regimented, or easily robbed of their individuality of thought so that they may be made into a pliable mass, ready to be used by and for some power-mad dictator. The Communists know that Communism can never prevail throughout the world as long as Religion endures. So they whittle away at observances of faith, in the belief that by so doing they will in time wean the people from Religion.

Now is the time to be "en garde" against the attacks upon our Faith. Now is the time to protect the Constitution—which gave us the right of free exercise of Religion. Keep a close watch for any attempt to nullify Christmas observances in your community. The time to stop the attack on Christmas and Christianity is NOW!



Artist's Conception of an Alleged Red Chinese Atom Reactor Plant

"Operation Big Divide" Two-Sided

Authorities are looking into the latest barrage of "hate mail" which is entering the communication channels of the country. Both the Post Office Department and the Justice Department are paying close attention to mail matter, some of which uses newspaper format and second class privileges accorded newspapers and magazines. For the most part this type of mail attacks Jews, Catholics and negroes.

Particular attention is being given to the spread of publications of this type in cities where there have been recent bombings of public buildings. It was pointed out that certain legal and constitutional restrictions make efforts to halt this type of mail very difficult in spite of the fact that present laws prohibit mailing material that is lewd, obscene or tends to incite crime. A joint statement has been issued by Herbert B. Warburton, general counsel of the Post Office Department, and Malcolm Anderson, assistant U. S. Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division, following a conference by heads of the two agencies. In their statement they pledged the full co-operation of both departments against "publications which violate existing law."

The statement continued: "The difficulty, of course, is that many of these publications will not violate present laws even though they are warped and abhorrent."

The representatives of the two agencies declared their legal experts would "study the possibility of new legislation to see if laws can be drafted to prevent these publications from being sent through the mails. The problem is to determine a way to accomplish this within the framework of Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech."

It is not unusual to find that many of these hate campaigns are Red inspired as a part of the over-all Communist "divide and conquer" philosophy.

Government Restores "Risks" To Service

The United States Government has agreed to a formal court order restoring the jobs of six former Army employees who were dismissed in 1954 as "security risks." They had all been employed at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey, and were dismissed along with 27 others as the result of charges made by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The 27 had previously been cleared.

The six who have won reinstatement rights are: Aaron H. Coleman of Bayside, New York; Harold Duce of Long Branch, New Jersey; Carl Greenblum, Asbury Park, N. J.; Melvin Morris of Little Silver, N. J.; Hyam G. Yamins of Newton Highlands, Mass.; and Bernice Levine of Lakewood, N. J. With the exception of Miss Levine who is a clerk-typist, all are scientists or engineers.

The entire group of employees had been accused of having Communist affiliations and associations. They were given hearings but the Government produced no witnesses, relying instead on admissions and confidential informants. Army regulations require that when security risks are discharged they are to be advised of the findings against them. The then Secretary of the Army, at the time of their dismissal, advised each of the six that his employment had been found "not clearly consistent with the interests of national security." This was held insufficient to comply with the regulation, and last June the court of appeals held that the Army had violated its own regulations when it refused to tell the six employees why they had been

LISTENING IN

On The

RED PARTY LINE

The Communist propagandists have done a good job of selling the countries with whom they are allied, their particular brand of misinformation. Listen in on The Red Party Line and then ask yourself some questions.

* * * * *

From Cairo — Khrushchev's friend Nasser's domain — the following statement was beamed to East Africa in Swahili. The natives have radios, thanks to the Communists.

"All of us now know that the only danger in the whole world is the danger from the democracies, and that at present half of the world is under the domination of the democracies. . . . Where is the danger of Communism; who is dominated by the Communists; which Communist country had disturbances similar to those in the democracies? So far there is no Communist oppression, although we are told that the Communists are bad people and their policy is bad.

"Do not be deceived by the sweet words of propaganda of the democracies claiming they are concerned with stopping Communism in your countries. These are lies and there is no danger of Communism anywhere in the world. "Tell me which country had its people massacred by the Communists. You will find there is not one, and if there is, it is not to be compared with that of the democracies."

As for the Facts —

What about the Georgian Republic? In 1921 thousands of the people of the Republic were executed, imprisoned or banished. Literally tens of thousands of the rank-and-file people were mass-deported to the Soviet interior. The Georgian purge continued for nearly ten years until the last of the major opposition leaders had been liquidated.

What of the Ukraine? In the 1936, 1937, and 1938 purges, the former leaders of the Ukrainian nationalist movement were executed, imprisoned or deported. Under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, the General Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, further executions, imprisonments and deportations took place. In all some five million Ukrainians were purged.

What about the mass executions and mass deportation of tens of thousands of Lithuanians, Estonians and Latvians to Russia?

What of the Katyn Forest massacre of the gallant Poles who had fought the Nazis? It is a matter of official record that some twelve thousand Polish officers were brutally murdered and buried like dogs.

What of the mass-deportation of the freedom-loving people of the Baltic States, of Hungary, of the Kazakhs to the East?

What of the use of Communist troops to establish Russian power over the satellite states, driving out the legitimate governments by force, and keeping the Communist governments in control through mass enslavement in labor camps, political police espionage, and Soviet troops of occupation?

More recently, what about East Germany in 1953? Rioting by the East German workers was suppressed by Soviet tanks.

And, in 1956, what about Poland? The riots in Poznan were put down brutally by troops and tanks. According to the record some 44 were killed and hundreds injured, to say nothing of the thousands who were arrested and jailed.

What of Hungary? When the people of Hungary rose up against the Communists, the Soviet moved in. If the Cairo radio would really like to know what countries have had their people murdered by the Communists, the facts are on the record!

found security risks. Since that time the Government has had the cases under consideration and decided not to seek a Supreme Court appeal.

This latest court order to which the Government has agreed restores the employees to the Army payroll as of the day they were suspended, gives them all seniority and Civil Service rights as if they had been continuously at work, and expunges the adverse security findings from Army records.

It is also stipulated that the Government has agreed to give the employees back pay for the period since 1954, minus whatever they have been able to earn on jobs they have held in the meantime.

Some of those involved have indicated they have found better jobs and intend to stay in their present position.

In another risk case, the U. S. Court of Claims rejected an attempt of the Federal Government to avoid paying back salary to one of its discharged employees.

Fred Leiner, who was suspended from his job with the Post Office Department in 1954, won his fight to force the Government to pay him \$2000, the difference between his postal pay and what he had been able to earn.

In 1955 when his dismissal became effective, a hearing board recommended that he be allowed to stay on the job in a non-sensitive position. In 1956 the Supreme Court held that a 1950 enactment covering the Federal employee security program related only to sensitive jobs. After that decision Leiner and several hundred others who had been fired from non-sensitive positions were offered reinstatement. The 1950 law provides that such persons reinstated after suspension "shall be allowed compensation."

The Government rejected Leiner's claim holding that Leiner had never been covered by the 1950 security law. The Court of Claims has rejected that argument and declared that the back-pay section of the 1950 act applies to "all types of Government employees."

Moscow Gives U.S. Red Artist Lift

Artist Rockwell Kent, who has a sizeable record of Communist front affiliations including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship of which he is president, has just returned from Russia where he became the first American to have an art exhibit in his honor.

Kent talked out of both sides of his mouth about his findings. He reported that he discouraged Russian art lovers in their ambition to send an exhibit to the United States. He said he told the Reds such an exhibit "would be unmercifully panned by our critics." Kent had some of the wind taken out of his sails with respect to his advocacy of a Government subsidy for art. He learned that Soviet artists had "some misgivings" about such a program which in Russia had taken on a lot of deadwood.

Soviet artists, he said, are relatively rich — "a standard of living comparable to the majority of our artists in Greenwich Village."

Kent said the Reds bought two of his canvases but he didn't know how they were going to get the money out of Russia to pay him.

Communists Celebrate in New York

Proving that it is far from ailing, the Communist Party in the United States recently celebrated its 39th anniversary in New York by mouthing the Moscow line demanding that the United States withdraw its military forces from the Taiwan area.

The leaders of the American Communist movement met in Carnegie Hall, and among other things demanded that the United States recognize Communist China. The speakers included many Communist leaders and functionaries who have served prison terms following conviction of Smith Act violations. They included Eugene Dennis, national secretary of the party, Benjamin J. Davis, the party's chairman in New York State, and Arnold Johnson, national legislative director.

As might be expected, American leaders were berated by the speakers. Davis called members of Congress from the South a part of the United States "war machine," and principal exponents of the foreign policy of "brinkmanship." Dennis addressed the group on the Far Eastern situation, and Johnson called for amnesty for Communist Party leaders still in prison.

That the American Communist Party is still an important link in the international conspiracy, was evidenced by the fact that greetings were read from Communist Parties in twenty other countries.

Court Rescues More Reds From Prison

Another set of Communists has gone free as the result of Supreme Court decisions. This time five Missouri Communists convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the Government have been turned loose because the Government has decided to withdraw from the case. Those convicted were William Sentner, Robert Manewitz, James F. Forest and his wife Dorothy, and Marcus A. Murphy. Each man had received a five-year sentence, and Mrs. Forest a three-year sentence in May, 1954, in St. Louis.

All had won a retrial following appeals earlier this year.

The Government "reluctantly" decided not to pursue the convictions, according to U. S. Attorney Harry Richards, in view of the Yates decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in June of 1957. The Yates decision held that the Smith Act did not forbid advocacy and teaching of the forcible overthrow of the Government as an abstract principle detached from positive action to that end. The U. S. Attorney said the Government had no alternative but to drop the case against this batch of defendants.

Forest was a State chairman of the Communist Party in Missouri, and his wife has been an active party worker since 1942. Sentner was an organizer and business agent for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union. Murphy was Communist candidate for lieutenant governor in Missouri in 1940.

But This Commie Failed

Junius Irving Scales of Greensboro, North Carolina, has not fared as well as his fellow travelers in ducking conviction under the Smith Act aimed at persons who advocate the overthrow of our Government.

The United States Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, has upheld Scales' second conviction under the Smith Act and affirmed the six-year prison term which had been handed him.

The decision upheld the statute permitting the Government to expose in court only those parts of classified FBI records germane to the testimony in a case.

The Supreme Court reversed Scales' original conviction because the Government declined to produce FBI reports from their informers.

Scales' defense was that the Smith Act provision involving membership in the Communist Party violated his Constitutional rights. The Appeal Court

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

One way of sizing up conditions behind the Communist Iron and Bamboo Curtains is to note the coinciding actions of the various governments. When purges within are accompanied with the threat of military actions without or both, and a series of cold war hate campaigns against other countries is intensified, it is evident that there are serious complications behind the Red curtains.

Recent purges throughout Red China, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania have leaked out from beneath the curtains. These have been accompanied by Red Chinese bombings of the Formosan islands, and renewed threats against West Germany, France, England, Japan and Canada, concerning their maintenance of western military bases. Threats by Russian and Chinese forces in behalf of Arabia, and in defense of Iraq and Syria, are also a part of the picture.

The war scare is as much of an instrument to influence the home population, as it is to strengthen the Red position of prestige without.

Now what has been happening behind the curtains in recent months?

First, there have been thousands of people escaping from the puppet countries into nearby free countries. Secondly, there has been dissention spreading throughout the Curtain countries over lack of food, clothing, housing, and the bare necessities of life. Production has given way to implements of war in Russia, China and all of the Curtain countries. Economy has been taxed heavily for scientific purposes, sputniks, and the like. The economy of the individual has taken second place and has suffered severely.

Russian spies are ordered busy during these moments to detract the attention of the outside world from Russia's and China's internal problems and toward the Communists' outward activities.

Meantime, the British air ministry has placed a British airman under arrest as a suspect in secreting to the Russians the British rocket secrets. All countries are again infested by Red spies.

Former Hungarian Communist ruler, Matyos Rakosi, is reportedly "dying of heart trouble" in Russia, where he was sent "for medical care" after his failure to hold the line against revolters in Hungary. Mass arrests were made in Hungary on the recent anniversary of the Hungarian revolt. It is reported that scores of trucks were loaded with dissenters and "suspects" who landed in jail. The purge is reported to have been nationwide and to have included some 800 lawyers and two university professors.

Rumanian officials, it is reported, have "put an end to advocates of new ideas" and have tightened up on "security" in recent weeks, having arrested some 200 Communist under-officials on charges of "economic and political crimes."

An estimated eight hundred women answering an advertisement for "young, pretty and happy girls, between ages of 16-20, for a leading role in a movie," were arrested by German Communist officials, who advertised. They were placed in factory jobs. The crime was "exhibiting pride" and "individualism," both serious faults under Communism. Some six thousand people escape East Germany monthly. 1830 doctors have so far fled. 31 churchmen and 58 newsmen have been jailed.

Some three hundred or more Iron Curtain inhabitants attending the Brussels Fair by consent of their Red governments have escaped to free lands. These

are said to include Poles, Russians, and Hungarians.

Czech Communist heads have jailed six anti-Red factory workers at Pardubice, and sentenced them to 12 years in prison for treason. They stored weapons during the Hungarian uprisings hoping that Czechoslovakians would also revolt.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, Red dictator of Poland, is now in Russia with his key Communist government staff. Prior to leaving, he reportedly cracked down on the Catholic Church and on religious elements in general, and reportedly purged his party ranks of 206,737 "critics" and "obstructionists."

Soviet Russia has shifted thousands of Kurds from their homelands to interior areas to break up a "nationalistic movement." Red China has shifted half of its population from cities to wide open areas where communes are being established. Tibet is arising against Red Chinese rule and is taxing Chinese forces in that area. Tens of thousands of dissenting Chinese have been killed by government forces within the more populated areas during the past ten months. To our South, Venezuela, Chile, Cuba, Bolivia and Costa Rica have been scenes of recent Red incidents. The Communists have reportedly greatly increased the size of their ranks within those countries. Canadian Communists picketed the American embassy in Ottawa recently "against U.S.A. aggression against China." Thailand has arrested seventy Vietnamese Communist ringleaders in wake of a recent revolution in Bangkok. The "bells tolled" not for, but against, Louis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist Party head as he arrived in Pernambuco, Brazil, to campaign politically. Students followed the churchbell protest ringing with a mock burial of the Red agent.

Meantime, Russia has indirectly admitted great shortages in consumer goods, particularly milk, bread, meat, vegetables, clothing, housing, and they of course admit practically no refrigeration, heating systems, baths and the like for their vast population. Russia has again attempted to placate the public by making a "sensational announcement" that "will jolt the world," another "Seven Year Plan," with a new boss, Josef Josefovich Kuzman. Peiping meantime immediately following claims of "great strides in steel production," as quickly admits that its "primitive productive" methods and its "pig iron found unsuitable for open-hearth furnaces," has caused them to run into great difficulties, and that its production has fallen far below previous levels. State distribution of food crops by the Red government of China is also reportedly "seriously behind schedule this year." Many cities are short of absolute needs. Workers in mines and on big construction projects, normally favored, are reported "not getting their full rations." Rumanian youth have been organized to work on farms and building projects to help increase needed production. These are among the many lags and disturbing conditions confronting the slave-driving Red dictators who find that slaves will produce only a mere self existence, and that with a quarter of its inhabitants in government jobs and armed forces, the remaining refuse to produce sufficient foods and clothing and housing necessary to support the whole.

Russia is 23 years behind, Red China 53 years behind the U. S. in everything except destructive devices.



Mr. Bish.

said, "The activities (conspiracy) of such a group constitutes a clear and present danger to the state and he who joins with open eyes becomes a party to all he sees."

The court further said that the exemption from criminal prosecution for membership in the Communist Party did not exempt from prosecution party members who held membership with a "guilty knowledge of its criminal purpose to bring about the violent overthrow of the Government."

Five former Communists were called as witnesses during Scales' trial, and testified as to the makeup, character and aim of the Red party in the United States.

Kremlin Critical of TV Show

The Russians, who are famous for smearing American leaders and for distorting American news events to their own advantage, are shedding great tears over a television program carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System depicting Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev as preventing an aid from giving medicine to Stalin while the Red dictator was dying. Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov showed up at the State Department with a fancy Red protest against the television show which was entitled "The Plot to Kill Stalin." He told reporters the show was "a filthy slander against the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government." He also told newsmen that he expected the United States Government to take steps to "prevent such anti-Soviet acts which can only be detrimental to relations."

The Ambassador apparently intentionally ignored the fact that in the United States the Government does not maintain a dictatorial control over the press and other media, and when it was pointed out to him by reporters that in this country a private company is not subject to Government censorship, he said, "Since this took place on the territory of the United States, naturally the United States Government bears responsibility."

It was this same CBS network which in June of 1957 televised an extensive interview with Khrushchev during which the Soviet leader was allowed to present his views at length to the American viewers. At that time CBS drew criticism from officials in this country for having gone to such unusual lengths to get the Red leader before the American people.

Atheism of the Reds cropped out recently in their selection of a number of American-produced movies.

One American film was definitely rejected. Its name — "The Ten Commandments."

This was revealed by Eric Johnson, motion picture producer. The Reds gave no reason for turning their backs on the religious picture. They hardly needed to.

Their selection included "Oklahoma," "The Old Man and the Sea," and "Lili."

Russia Exhibits Its "Moscow Molly"

The Armed Forces Network, the American GI radio system in Germany, may be forced to go on a 24-hour basis to prevent being sabotaged by Moscow. Propaganda experts in the Kremlin have come up with what American GIs call a "Moscow Molly" program paralleling the wartime broadcasts of Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, both of whom were convicted for their subversive broadcasts.

The programs of the Armed Forces Network are broadcast from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock the next morning. Immediately the Moscow

Radio, operating on a wave length identical to that used by our Armed Forces, takes over. Its announcers and other participants speak perfect English and it is difficult to discern the difference between the two broadcasts. In fact, even American soldiers are reported to have been fooled by the Russian programs.

The Russians have even duplicated the format of the American program. The participants are believed to have been recruited from renegade U. S. Communists. The program follows the pattern of the American disc jockey shows featuring popular platters and interspersed with chatter and news comments slanted toward the Communists.

Although the programs might be beamed, as were the Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose programs, to American GIs, nevertheless they are doing more damage than that. The Armed Forces Network has a vast listening audience in Europe extending from Spain to Scandinavia and reportedly involves about 31 million persons. Europeans have accepted it as "a real American station" and this country's popular music has been a big drawing card. Night workers and stay-up-laters, as well as early risers, in Europe listen to the phony Moscow program in the belief that the broadcast is still coming from the American station.

Charge Many Clergy Fall For Red Line

Many clergymen are presently carrying the Communist line "either directly or indirectly" to their congregations, according to a statement of Representative Robert I. Ashmore (D.-S.C.) before a South Carolina parent-teachers association. Congressman Ashmore said that the House Committee on Un-American Activities' files show "more than 8600 members of the clergy of the Protestant church are known to be sympathetic to Communism." He added that there are some 4500 educators also following the Communist Party line in this country.

In a radio interview following the PTA meeting, Rep. Ashmore said, "Unbelievable as it is, the largest single group in the United States which has followed the Communist line is the clergy."

Supreme Court Powers To Be Defined

A Republican member of the United States Senate and a Democrat in the U. S. House of Representatives have both indicated they will lead the fight during the next session of Congress to curb the powers of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Senator John Marshall Butler of Maryland has announced that he intends to reintroduce the controversial Jenner-Butler bill to limit the Supreme Court jurisdiction. This bill of which Senator Butler was co-sponsor was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee but it was sidetracked by a 49 to 41 Senate vote in the closing days of the last session of Congress. Senator Butler said most of the present criticism of the highest court in the land arises because the "Supreme Court has in the opinion of many of our citizens been making and changing the rules rather than sticking to its role of an umpire."

Rep. Howard Smith, Virginia Democrat, has served notice that he intends to reintroduce his own bill during the next session of Congress. Rep. Smith is chairman of the powerful Rules Committee and has been an outstanding critic of the recent Supreme Court action. In a recent address before the Virginia Bar

Association he posed the question "Aren't we heading into a dictatorship of the judiciary just as powerful as any that exists in any foreign land?" He told the Association that his bill was designed to tell the Supreme Court "to stop guessing about what Congress means when it passes a law. If Congress wishes to prohibit similar legislation in the States then it should say so."

New Dealers Would Deal With Reds

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson and the International Convention of Christian Churches have come up with a flock of individual proposals with respect to Communists and the United Nations.

The widow of the late President has urged that the United States should "come to terms" with the Soviet Union and Red China. Mrs. Roosevelt recently returned from a three-week trip to Russia. She expressed the belief that if the United States did not come to terms with the Reds the world will witness an arms race that could end in destruction of civilization. Her husband gave in to Russia without avail.

Stevenson, twice defeated candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, recently made a speech in which he declared that the United States "should be ready to work with the Russians at every level." He said that Americans must face the facts of life in recognizing the powerful ascendancy of Russia and Red China.

At its recent convention in St. Louis, the International Convention of Christian Churches endorsed the idea that a person desiring to do so should be permitted to give up to 2% of his income tax to the United Nations instead of paying it to the United States Government. The proposal did not pass without strong opposition, however, and it provoked a lively debate at the convention. The opposition was led by Rev. Edward S. Moreland of Cincinnati who told the delegates that it would be "presumptuous on our part to tell Congress how to finance the running of our Government."

Educated Reds Must Talk

The State Commissioner of Education in New York given the green light in its fight to compel known former Communists in the school system to reveal the names of fellow Red party members.

The State Commissioner of Education in New York had ruled that the New York City board of education could not compel five teachers, known to be former Communists, to identify their former party associates. The position was upheld by the Appellate division of the State Supreme Court but the State Court of Appeals has granted the school board the permission to continue its drive.

Known ex-Communist teachers have mentioned but not identified about 500 Communists. However, the board lacks the means of ascertaining whether any of these 500 is still on the payroll of the Board of Education or whether any or all have renounced party membership.

Sound Truck Used On Students

Denied the right to speak on the campus of City College in New York, Benjamin J. Davis, State Communist leader, utilized a sound truck stationed a block from the college to get his message across to about 200 curious students who paused to listen.

A City College student group had invited Davis, New York chairman of the Communist Party, to speak at the college. The request of the student group was denied under a ruling of the Council of Municipal College Presidents which refuses facilities of any of New York's municipal colleges to persons convicted of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of our Government. Davis, former city councilman in New York, had been convicted in 1949.

Davis is attempting to make a political comeback, seeking election as State Senator in a write-in campaign.

In addressing the students, his subject was "Peace and Integration."

Alien Born Communists Must Go

U. S. Immigration authorities won a race by about 60 seconds in deporting Arnold Schleich of Detroit, who had blocked their efforts for more than six years. Federal agents placed Schleich on an airplane bound for his native Germany only a few minutes before a United States judge in Detroit signed a writ of habeas corpus.

Schleich lived in Detroit between 1923 and the date of his departure without becoming an American citizen. His deportation was ordered in 1952 under a law dealing with aliens who are members of the Communist Party. According to District Immigration Director Walter A. Sahli, Schleich was a member of the Young Communist League from 1929 to 1934 and a member of the Communist Party from 1933 on.

The director added, "We have reason to believe that he is still a party member."

Schleich resorted to every legal gimmick known, including numerous legal appeals, but a week before his deportation the Supreme Court ruled that it would not change the order for his departure to Germany.

Another alleged Communist, Frederick J. Williams, lost his plea for halting deportation proceedings when Federal Judge Arthur Lederle, in Detroit, refused his petition.

The jurist expressed disagreement with some of the provisions of the McCarran-Walter immigration act, under which Williams was cited for deportation, but said Williams had violated the act by Communist activity.

A native of Wales, Williams was identified as an organization secretary for the Michigan Communist Party in 1948. Two years later he became a business agent for the CIO United Auto Workers and filed an affidavit disclaiming membership in the Communist Party.

Another Michigan individual accused of Red activities who resorted to the Fifth Amendment when called before the Senate Internal Security Committee, is Abraham G. Mezerik, alleged Communist front organizer and committee chairman for a Nobel anniversary dinner given in New York earlier this year.

Nine alleged Communists and Communist sympathizers were identified by committee counsel, J. G. Sourwine, as mingling with notables at the Nobel dinner.

William E. Gernaey, of Allen Park, Michigan, named Mezerik as having been linked with Communist causes over a period of 30 years. Gernaey testified he was once a member of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party, serving as an undercover agent for the Detroit Police Department. He said during the 1930s he attended many closed meetings of the Communist Party and that Mezerik was present at these meetings. He also told the committee that

Mezerik had entertained leaders of the national Communist Party in his home in Detroit.

Mezerik was also identified as one of the organizers of a mass public demonstration in Lansing, Mich., in 1935 to protest the passage of legislation requiring school teachers to take the loyalty oath. The witness said Mezerik was responsible for bringing church groups, YMCA officials, union members and social organization leaders into a Communist front organization parading under a civil rights banner.

The witness also identified Bill Raymond and John Schmies as organizers of "the Communist-front Auto Workers Union."

Americans for Democratic Action Want Red China Recognized

Red sympathizing members of the organization couldn't muster enough support to push through a resolution calling for admission of Communist China to United Nations membership but they crammed through another proposal which called for negotiations pointing toward recognition.

The resolution providing "immediate initiation toward diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime" came after earlier resolutions were watered down.

Action was taken at a three-day convention held in Washington at which Robert R. Nathan, former fair-haired boy of the New Deal, was elected chairman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt elected honorary national chairman.

Underworld Organization Unmasked

White collar, business type, civic minded individuals have replaced "mugs" as bosses of the secret Mafia, an underworld organization, according to a report filed by the New York State Legislature's Watchdog Committee. When 63 gangland leaders secretly assembled at Joe Barbara's exclusive estate at Apalachin, New York, last November, there was a conglomeration of characteristics ranging from dope peddlers, bootleggers gamblers, and more dignified characters of the good neighbor type.

Difficulties in law enforcement apparatus were blamed for making it possible for the mob leaders to assemble practically unnoticed, according to the report which recommends the creation of a bureau of centralized police intelligence and a continuing investigation into state-wide crime in New York.

Assemblyman William Horan heads the Watchdog group and credit was given to Sgt. Edward D. Crosswell of the State Police for discovering and uncovering the secret Mafia meeting. Committee records indicate that 54 of those who assembled at Apalachin had criminal records. Among those 54 mobsters there was an accumulated record of 275 arrests and 100 convictions for crimes including murder.

The legislative report says the gangsters have been able to promote profitable rackets by "A well planned program of ingratiating themselves with people of all walks of life," and by using "front people" to evade licensing and income tax problems.

Continuing, the report says of the gangsters: "Their *modus operandi* calls for interest and activity in community and church affairs. They contribute outwardly and generously to charities and lead an ostensibly quiet family life. They are ever ready to entertain and do favors for the right people. The cardinal virtue of a Mafia member is humanity, prescribing an honorable, fearless criminal without braggadocio or truculence."

"Fund For the Republic" Accuses Capitalists

The Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, which has its fingers in a multitude of pies, has come up with a new report charging that U. S. business corporations are partly responsible for anti-integration disturbances in the South. In another of its wordy reports the Fund for the Republic says that many middle-class employees of corporations will not take part in politics because "they are either wary of corporation reaction to any political activity or they develop an almost studied indifference to participation in politics." Such a situation has caused a "tragedy in the South," the report says, by creating a "vacuum in political leadership." Entitled "Politics and the Corporation," the document says that this has caused the moderate people of Little Rock and other Southern cities to refrain from exercising their influence in the integration controversy.

The report was written by Andrew Hacker, an assistant professor of government at Cornell. Hacker declared that the business corporation "has certainly not set out to weaken the foundations of democratic politics but its growth as a characteristic institution of our time is having this consequence." He accused the corporation of helping to eliminate the middle-class from its historic role as a prime participant in politics. He charges that "as the participation of individual members of the middle class declines, the participation of the corporation for which these people work increases." He calls this a new type of citizenship which he defines as "corporate citizenship."

Further pursuing the attack on practices in the capitalistic system, Hacker echoes the old chant that corporation managers and owners are working increasingly to obtain the kinds of legislation, office holders and social environment that help business operations.

Court Frees Six More Top Reds

Six top Michigan Communists accused of conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of our Government, have been freed by a Federal judge in Detroit because of lack of new evidence. The defendants were Saul Wellman, Nat Ganley, Thomas Dennis, Jr., Philip Schatz, Billy Allen and Helen Mary Winter, wife of Carl Winter, former state chairman of the Communist Party in Michigan.

U. S. Judge Frank A. Picard, in announcing his decision said, "I do this very reluctantly because the Supreme Court and I disagree." All of the group are admitted Communists.

Following their conviction late in 1953, Judge Picard fined each member of the group \$10,000 and sentenced them to jail terms ranging from four to five years. During that trial the Government produced as evidence the writings of members of the group which appeared in Communist publications as well as the testimony of undercover agents for the FBI. The U. S. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions but the U. S. Supreme Court vacated them on the grounds that an overt act must be proved and that the statute of limitations has expired.

At the time of his trial, Wellman was acting as chairman of the Communist Party in Michigan. Ganley, a charter member, was a party organizer. Allen was a correspondent for the Communist Daily Worker. Dennis and Schatz served the party in secretarial capacities.

RACIAL — (Continued from page 2)

Today, surreptitious anti-Semitic propaganda is encouraged. Secret directives from the party order many branches of the civil service to restrict recruitment of Zionist Jews.

In 1948-53 a serious outbreak of anti-Zionism found many government and scientific workers, teachers, doctors and technical workers discharged from their positions. Jews disappeared from government agencies such as foreign trade and the diplomatic corps.

Soviet dictator Nikita Khrushchev has admitted "monstrous acts" of race discrimination and annihilation under Stalin as "gross violations of the basic Leninist principles of the nationalistic policy of the Soviet State." But is Khrushchev any different?

Khrushchev has a long record of anti-Semitism in spite of the fact that his son married a Jewish girl. As Prime Minister in the Ukraine after World War II Khrushchev issued regulations banning Jews from important local offices. He prohibited the functioning of Jewish theatres, schools, publishing houses — the first Prime Minister of a republic to do so.

In the summer of 1956 Khrushchev confided in a French Socialist that he saw no reason to permit the Jews to maintain their own synagogues and cultural activities in the U.S.S.R. He also expressed the view that Jewish intellectuals had once held important administrative positions when Russia was short of intellectuals, but since the shortcoming no longer existed, the need for Jewish officials no longer existed.

Purges among the Soviet Jews were most severe in the 1948-52 era. These purges seemed to be directed mainly at Jewish intellectuals. During this time some 400 writers perished. Men and women in the arts were rounded up and sent to concentration camps. Purged also were the legal and literary professions and some prominent Communist Party leaders.

In 1943 the Soviet Government established the Jewish (Soviet) Autonomous Republic of Birobidjan in the Far East as a national (segregated) home for the Jews. Throughout the world Birobidjan was advertised as the most modern and progressive "solution of the Jewish question."

However, the establishment of the colony was apparently based more upon strategic considerations than solicitude for the Jews. Situated on the border of Japanese-occupied Manchuria, Birobidjan served as an initial battleground in Russia against Japanese encroachment.

The spirit of nationalism — that is, the identity of a people with the common idea of nationhood — has plagued the Soviet empire and doubtless will for many years be a serious source of contention. But for the present total Soviet power obtains and continues to oppress the non-Russian peoples in their prisonhouse of peoples. And for the immediate future, prospects for substantially altering these conditions do not appear to be bright.

NATURAL — (Continued from page 4)

there is, of course, the principle that since man has no natural right or rights, he has only the rights bestowed upon him by the State, which, of course, is no right at all because whatever the State can give it can at any time retract. Its purpose has been well described by pragmatics as a "domestication of individuality" and its fruition is a putrescence of Natural

Law doctrines and the evolution of a government of man and not of laws.

These false philosophies of government are always advanced and tinselled under the pseudo premises of using good names for false purposes. This is more commonly known as the science of semantics. Semantic change, so used, has been used to ridicule, undermine, and confuse the meaning of basic American terms which have always constituted the cornerstone of the American philosophy of government and natural rights. For instance, the words "unalienable rights" as used in the Declaration of Independence are scorned as "regressive and individualistic." Individualism, on the other hand is repudiated as an avarice principle that classifies the person as a calloused, greedy and grasping individual who is dedicated to the purpose of plundering society as a whole for his personal profit. Sovereignty, nationalism and freedom are pictured as diabolical and selfish, but if national sovereignty and freedom are repudiated and the doctrine is preached as a sovereignty and freedom "of the world" then the stigma becomes spectral and the new purpose becomes supernal. Thus it is that through the practice and art of semantic deception true purposes and true principles are subverted and secular supremacy of the state is enshrined.

Lord Acton (1834-1902), one of the outstanding proponents and students of freedom once said, "Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end." Jefferson expressed the same thought when he said liberty is the supreme object of man. Once again the struggle exists between the freedom of man and the rapacious and vampiristic power of the state. These are such times as need the fundamental teachings of Locke and Jefferson that man possesses the natural rights of life, liberty and property, and the prerogative to be free and to live under his own laws, imposing his own limitations upon authority under a constitutional government of limited and delegated powers. These are the precepts of freedom in first principles.

The corruption by the pragmatics and conformists of these principles is generally begun with a fight to liquidate and bankrupt the spirit of the natural laws of liberty. The repossession of the transcendent law of nature and of God's law which is constitutionally the object and the aim of all of our political institutions, can only be accomplished through a repudiation of the self-surrender that has taken place in this country. This calls for a public disavowal of the philosophy of the pragmatics, positivists, conformists and totalitarians. This requires public spirited leaders and patriots who are motivated and dedicated solely by the desires to go back to the doctrines of natural law and to true Americanism and true American standards of constitutional government.

In this country the political ultimatum has arrived and the people must awake to a choice of individual freedom or to a pathogenic government of the totalitarian state.

BUFORD — (Continued from page 14)

was in sympathy with the Confederacy. Since General Butler did not wish to get the Federal Government into an international dispute he released her from jail.

And then, to the amazement of her friends, she almost immediately again took up the task of carrying despatches for the Confederates.

During the last year of the war, in a desperate effort to aid the Confederacy, she persuaded Colonel

Lafayette C. Baker of the U. S. Secret Service to send her on a number of Federal spying missions in the West, to New York, to Richmond, and to Canada. All during this time Colonel Baker did not know she was a spy for the South.

When the War of the Rebellion ended she made a grand tour of Europe, of Northern South America, and of most of the islands of the Caribbean Sea. Then she went to California where she ended her days operating a mining project.

CONSERVATION — (Continued from page 16)

waterways. Detention dams and small reservoirs hold back the water that has not been stopped. These small reservoirs, or sedimentation pools, cover from 40 to 80 acres when filled to capacity but drain down to 10 to 20 acres within a few days after the rains. This small reservoir collects the soil that is not held back by the grass waterways and terraces. When the surplus water leaves the watershed it is practically free from silt.

The benefits from the work of the Army Engineers start where the watershed district stops. The big dams constructed by them hold back the surplus water in large reservoirs for irrigation, industrial and domestic uses. In recent years the big reservoirs have developed a bonus payment for the State. Literally tens of thousands of persons go to them to enjoy water sports and the recreation made possible by a large body of water. The demand for this type of recreation has become so intense during the past few years that motor boats hitched behind cars, whose drivers are hunting for some place with enough water to carry the boat, have become a menace on the highways. Recreation has brought increased business wherever there is enough water stored back of dams for boating, fishing and duck shooting. The small reservoirs in the watersheds and the big lakes back of the dams built by the Army Engineers draw great crowds of pleasure seekers who have never experienced the thrills of water sports.

With the realization that water conservation is the most critical problem essential to the growth and continued development of the great food producing area of the nation, informed citizens are supporting the logical conclusion that every type of work that contributes to the objective is necessary and important. It is no longer "Little Dam Foolishness" vs. "Big Dam Foolishness," but a firm conviction that for the two groups to continue fighting each other is just plain "dampfoolishness."

PAST — (Continued from page 17)

"... But, in heaven's name, is there any intelligent man who would let words rather than deeds decide the question who is at peace and who is at war with him? Surely, no one..." What about it Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung?

KHRUSHCHEV — (Continued from page 18)

the Stalin regime, were fully aware of his part in Stalin's purges. But he, Khrushchev, now had access to the records.

At the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev made his now notorious attack on Stalin. He charged that Stalin, heading a "personality cult," had established a "monolithic gov-

ernment," wholly centered on Stalin. Khrushchev demanded "collective leadership."

That ended Malenkov, who "voluntarily" surrendered his position as Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Bulganin was named in his place. Kaganovich, Molotov and Malenkov became "first deputies" of the Council of Ministers under Bulganin.

Khrushchev, meantime, kept digging deeply into the secret files.

July, 1957, at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, Khrushchev charged that Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and Shepilov, from the Secretariat, had conducted "anti-party" activities. The party delegates, built into the status of personal adherents of Khrushchev, supported his stand. The four he accused were stripped of their offices and power, and delegated to minor posts, distant from Moscow.

It left Khrushchev head of the party, and Bulganin as chairman of the Council of Ministers (or government). Khrushchev curried favor with the Army by backing Marshal Gregori Zhukoff to become a member of the Presidium, but at the same time made certain that a majority of the Presidium were tested Khrushchev supporters.

The December, 1957 - January, 1958, meeting of the Supreme Soviet put the final supports under Khrushchev's plan to become the new Stalin, the new dictator, the head of a new and more powerful "personality cult," in which all power radiated from himself.

Bulganin was NOT named as Chairman of the Council of Ministers. KHRUSHCHEV was named to that post, in addition to his party leadership. Then, suddenly, Zhukov was dropped — "relieved of his duties" as Minister of Defense and as a member of the Presidium, and finally Bulganin was put on the shelf.

All of the Khrushchev denunciation of Stalin as a "monolithic leader," as a "personality cult" head, then became just words.

Khrushchev, naming twelve new marshals of the Red Army, loyal to himself, had neutralized Zhukoff. Molotov was on a distant post in Mongolia, Malenkov running a power station in Siberia and Bulganin became unemployed.

The Soviet pattern had gone full cycle. As Lenin, Stalin and Malenkov had centered complete power in themselves, so did Khrushchev.

And it is this all-powerful, ruthless, vindictive, treacherous Khrushchev who now refuses to hold a "summit" meeting with leaders of the free world to settle its troubles. And it is this same Khrushchev who has declared a "relentless" war against the United States.

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TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

As this is written the Communists, race-baiters, and pro-Soviet intellectuals within our country had plans laid for huge gatherings throughout the country in celebrating the forty-first anniversary of the Communist revolution in Russia. The Communists held their own affairs in some cities, while joining up with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in other cities. A major gathering was scheduled for Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C., for November fourteenth, with Professor Corliss Lamont, Professor Frederick Shuman, and Rockwell Kent, Red artist, as the chief speakers eulogizing the great "fatherland" of world Communism.

Meantime, the Congress of Racial Equality, known as CORE, had staged an invasion of Washington, D. C., in what was labelled a "nationwide Youth March in the Fight For Integrated Schools." Heads of CORE include Roger Baldwin, who once said "Communism is the Goal," A. J. Muste, who was in attendance at the closed session of the Communist Party's last convention, leftist Professor Goodwin Watson, Randolph Phillips, negro head of the Sleeping Car Porters Union, and who has a lengthy leftwing record, Lillian Smith, writer, Dorothy Maynor, Howard Thurman, Rev. Martin Luther King and George Schuyler. "Coincident" or is it, that the same mailing plates set up by CORE to distribute its racial agitational propaganda, is used for mailing out the leftwing political propaganda of the National Committee For An Effective Congress which supports financially and otherwise leftist Democrat candidates for the U. S. Senate and House. The latest batch from the latter is signed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hyman Lumer, National Educational Director of the Communist Party, described as a former member of the faculty of Western Reserve University, was actively whooping it up for the "youth march" in appearances throughout the west.

Meantime two of the major Communist propaganda organs in the United States, the Peoples World of the west coast, had raised a total of \$60,428.12 to October 18, in a \$70,000 sustaining fund drive, and The Worker, of N. Y. C., had raised \$36,645.11 to the same date in its sustaining fund drive for \$60,000.

In Detroit, the Michigan Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, met in annual conference in October, with Abner Green and Rev. Chas. Hill, as the main speakers. Green is national secretary of the National Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, listed by the Department of Justice as a Communist front. The theme of the meet was the repeal of the McCarran-Walters Immigration and Naturalization Act.

Fifteen hundred New York Communist Party leaders met in Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C., in October, with Wm. Albertson, State Secretary of the Red Party section, presiding. Arnold Johnson, Chairman of the "Civil Liberties Committee" of the Communist Party was among the main speakers, as was Eugene Dennis, National Secretary of the Red Party. Out of the conference came the Communist Party's 1958 election platform, although it is running no candidate in the current elections under the Communist Party label.

Some thirty-two intellectuals, including Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Norman Thomas, Joseph L. Rauh Jr.

(leader of the Americans For Democratic Action), political cell of the leftwing in the Democratic Party, Rev. A. J. Muste (above referred to), Benj. H. Kizer, former New Deal officeholder, Stanley Isaacs, Howard Fast, Aubrey Williams (who headed the Youth Administration under the New Deal), now head of the Communist front, Southern Conference Educational Fund, lead out recently in a petition to President Eisenhower urging his pardon of the two Communist Party officials, Harry Winston and Gilbert Green serving time for violation of the sedition act.

Louis Burnham, now on the editorial staff of the leftwing weekly tabloid, National Guardian, published in N. Y. C., but nationally circulated, has been active in stirring racial dissensions in the South since 1937. A partial record of his affiliations and activities include that of teacher on racial questions at the Communist Jefferson School of Social Sciences, in N. Y. C.; Executive Director of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and later Vice Chairman of the American Youth For Democracy (successor to the Young Communist League); greeting to the Soviet Union on the anniversary of the Red revolution; writer on racial issues in Jewish Life (Communist), Masses-Mainstream (Communist), the Daily Worker (organ of the Communist Party), and an official of the National Negro Congress, a red front, head of the Southern All-Negro Youth Congress, and active in the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, which has sparked much of the southern racial agitation. Burnham picketed the White House in Washington, D. C., in 1950, agitating for the Free Employment Practice Committee, another racial agitational front which invaded the major war industries during the second world war, in behalf of forcing negro employment.

Anna Louise Strong, Nebraskan born, who spent many years in Moscow editing their "Moscow Daily News," English language propaganda tabloid, is back in Moscow again following a few years residence in the United States. Her pro-Soviet material is now coming out of the Communist propaganda wells in various Red organs, as well as in the National Guardian, of N. Y. C.

The Communists have opened instruction classes in New York City for leftwing youth with the view to making them more vociferous, better organizers in the youth ranks on our campuses and more proficient propagandists. The new classes include instructions of "How Youth Organizes, How to Write Effectively and How History is Made," in addition to brainwashing lessons on the "virtues" of Communism. The faculty for the classes include Robert Thompson, Communist Party official, N. Y. C., Peggy Dennis, wife of the National Secretary of the party, Harold Collins, Henry Klein and Phillip Bosonsky, party leaders.

A score of Rabbis, protestant ministers and a number of lawyers and leftwing writers in California joined in agitational efforts to discredit the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as it planned the opening of new hearings in California recently.

Among the new Red publications in circulation in the United States are the "Searchlight," issued by the Communist Party section in Buffalo, and the new international voice (in English) of the Kremlin, The World Marxist Review, circulated here from Canada, but internationalwise from England.

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